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ABSTRACT

This is a summary of the planning process which will be followed in pursuit of the "1977 General Plan," (LI004046). It is designed to guide the activities which give growth and direction to Nebraska libraries during at least the next five years. The summary of the Nebraska Five Year Long Range Planning Process represents the best thinking of a number of Nebraska residents who are assisted by the Nebraska Library Commission's professional planning staff. (Author/NH)

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PLANNING to PLAN

A SEARCH FOR A 1977 GENERAL PLAN FOR NEBRASKA LIBRARIES

ROBERT E. KEMPER, OF THE NEBRASKA LIBRARY COMMISSION, AND THE NEBRASKA STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES.

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Nebraska Library Commission
Library "Know Series" No. 2.

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1972

"... the Nebraska Library Commission shall be... responsible for the statewide promotion, development, and coordination of library services..."

LB 1033, Passed by the Legislature, January 17, 1972.

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J. JAMES EXON
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEBRASKA

LINCOLN 68509

February 4, 1972

Dear Nebraskans:

I am delighted to learn of the effort of the Nebraska Library Commission and the Nebraska State Advisory Council on Libraries to formulate a 1977 General Plan for Nebraska Libraries. It was most gratifying to know of the comprehensive thinking and planning that was going into this venture. The Plan will identify Nebraska's library needs and set forth the activities to be taken toward meeting those needs. The printing of Planning to Plan affords all Nebraskans the opportunity to help plan the direction of library services.

I would personally hope that the resources of our libraries could be utilized to the maximum throughout Nebraska. However, I know this can't happen by accident. It will take concerned people to see it takes place. It is my personal feeling that if residents of Nebraska wish to improve reading and viewing standards, one constructive action is to improve the quality and quantity of books and films in our public, school, institutional, and academic libraries.

Sincerely,

J. James Exon
Governor
State of Nebraska

INTRODUCTION

PLANNING TO PLAN

The Nebraska Library Commission, with the assistance of the State Advisory Council on Libraries (an appointed group of interested citizens and librarians), is formulating a **1977 General Plan for Nebraska Libraries.** The Plan will identify Nebraska's library needs and set forth the activities to be taken toward meeting those needs.

The ultimate objective of our library planning efforts must be to provide **total library service for each individual Nebraskan.** This can best be achieved not by labeling certain groups as "disadvantaged", but rather by recognizing that each citizen has different goals and requirements and finding ways to identify and meet his needs.

LSCA REQUIREMENT

The need for a **1977 General Plan** arises primarily from a Library Service and Construction Act requirement. Under this program, HEW requires a five year plan by June 30, 1972. Rather than develop a five year plan just for LSCA, the Commission, in accordance with the pending name and responsibility change (see Legislative Bill 1033) prefers to develop a five year general plan for Nebraska libraries -- all libraries. Within the general plan federal, state, and local funding shall be considered. The purpose is to develop a five year document for Nebraska libraries which can be used as a guideline by local libraries in their continuing planning -- whether done on a five year, biennial, or annual basis. This plan could give directions for the next five years as well as providing answers to the various roles of all libraries. The plan need not get involved with purely operational problems such as the selection of an appropriate classification system, the purchase and use of coded cards, and so forth. Emphasis for this planning period is on direction of all libraries with attention to guidelines in the form of alternatives. The aim of statewide planning is to provide the best possible library environment for all people, not just for a privileged majority.

A PLAN TO PLAN

This is a summary of the planning process which will be followed in pursuit of the **1977 General Plan.** It is, in other words, a document designed to guide the activities which give growth and direction to Nebraska libraries during at least the next five years.

Whoever you are---teacher, librarian, library trustee, government official, housewife -- if you live in Nebraska, the **1977 General Plan** will affect your life in the future. Just how much effect it will have is largely up to you. Now, while the plan is under study, is the time for you to suggest alternatives that will make Nebraska libraries truly representative of the hopes, aims, and interests of the largest possible number of Nebraska residents.

As it stands, the Summary of the Nebraska Five Year Long Range Planning Process represents the best thinking of a number of Nebraska residents who are assisted by the Nebraska Library Commission's professional planning staff.

Before a plan can be put in final form, definitions, objectives, policies, criteria and needs must be studied, discussed and reviewed. Formal adoption of the **1977 General Plan** will come only after the step-by-step planning procedure

is completed and the plan is put into final form.

In short, the planning process is developed to allow anyone an opportunity to
6 submit his ideas to an appropriate person or group at an appropriate time. The final plan, as adopted by the Nebraska State Advisory Council on Libraries and the Nebraska Library Commission, will be the expression of local needs.

PLANNING PATTERNS

There are two basic methods of writing a plan. The charge of LSCA funds is that the Nebraska Library Commission will develop the plan with the help of an Advisory Council. As you know, a plan can be written by one person, who then gets a rubber stamp of approval. The alternative to the autocratic method of planning -- what we will label as participative planning -- allows everyone an opinion, a look at the alternatives, an evaluation of alternatives and an opportunity to participate in the final decision. The latter method takes more time, but is more representative and accurate in its assessment of needs. Indeed, there will be meetings where nothing but wording of the plan and definitions will be discussed and settled. The risk of participative planning is not being able to get various members to meet deadlines. When this happens, the autocratic method must again prevail.

BECOMING INVOLVED

Once upon a time on a luxury liner on a vast ocean, Fred Needurhelp decided he wanted to involve his fellow passengers in cooperative activities. He visited far and wide throughout the Queen Democracy to get people to converse. But nobody joined in any participative activity.

So Fred located himself at a bar next to a last remaining conversationalist and....

"Psst," said Fred. "Can I buy you a drink?"

"No thank you," said the man. "Tried it once and didn't like it."

So Fred waited five minutes for another try.

"Psst," said Fred. "Would you like to play a game of cards?"

"No thank you," said the man. "Tried it once and didn't like it."

So Fred looked for another activity.

"Psst," said Fred. "Would you like to share a Chateaubriand?"

"No thank you," said the man. "Tried it once and didn't like it."

So Fred turned his stool toward the entrance of the bar in an attempt to find another potential activity. He noticed a billiard table at the far right of the room.

"Psst," said Fred. "Would you like to play a game of billiards?"

The man whirled around on his stool to face in the same direction as Fred. At the time he was about to speak another man entered the door immediately in front of them.

"No thank you," said the man. "But, I see my son coming. He likes to play billiards."

"Your only son, I presume?"

And so it goes with the talk of another attempt at cooperative library planning. There is no question that library cooperation is often the subject of many enthusiastic planning ventures. Sometimes, though, library planning tends to be disliked and then avoided. This is especially true where one feels his ideas were not heard or discussed. PLANNING TO PLAN presents guidelines, targets, and input points for your ideas. It is your opportunity to help plan library services for each Nebraskan.

WHAT NEBRASKA LIBRARY PLANNERS MEAN WHEN THEY SAY** DISADVANTAGED GROUPS/(VERSUS) INDIVIDUAL LIBRARY USERS

All Nebraskans are different and thereby limited by the definitions we use, as well as the social, political and geographical environment in which we live. Therefore, the arguments about disadvantaged groups are often invalid. Most libraries are accessible to disadvantaged groups but their services do not always help achieve individual goals. No one likes to be thought of in terms of aged, disadvantaged or handicapped. These terms erroneously imply that members of specialized groups are sub-human beings. The alternative to serving disadvantaged groups is to provide services on a personal basis. This requires...

INDIVIDUALLY ORIENTED SERVICE

Since the needs of people differ, the individual-oriented library tries to provide ample services and resources through a system of libraries. The library is more than just a collection of books, machines, films, and so forth found at a local library outlet. People also need to communicate and to pursue individual interests which go beyond the capabilities of a local library **facility**. The requirement for such services and resources are established by dete[illegible]ning.....

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES

This means that library planners ought to be able to state in concrete measurable (individualized) terms what they are doing with their resources. Unless one knows specifically what sort of result one is looking for, the informational, recreational, educational and cultural process remains rather haphazard and unscientific. Measurable specified goals must be established to justify potential appropriations. This will lead to.....

*Adopted by the Nebraska State Advisory Council on Libraries, January 27, 1972.

** **The Man, The Boy and The Donkey"**
(in **The Fables of Aesop**; Selected and Told Anew and Their History Traced by Joseph Jacobs. New York: Macmillan, 1938), pp. 149-151.

8 **LIBRARIAN ACCOUNTABILITY**

Why not hold librarians accountable for the financial resources that have been budgeted in their regard? If a library fails to provide services as specified in the budget request some people argue, "Why should tax funds be used by libraries?" In the past, the library planner has replied that library service is a very complex process and its results may not be observable for many years and in some cases are not at all measurable. None the less, federa agencies (including HEW, Region VII) are insisting that state library agencies specify objectives and be held strictly accountable for their achievement. This is why the Nebraska planners must come together and become involved in.....

TOTAL LIBRARY PLANNING

"Total" refers to the integration of library **goals,** not just the connection of one large autonomous library to smaller autonomous units - regionally or statewide. The total library system is essentially the integration of all types of libraries. This is a rejection of the idea that one very large, very well financed local library can take care of all the needs of all the people. It follows then that each librarian, trustee, and library planner should have as much to say about the goals for statewide library development as does the agency which will provide financial resources. There are some excellent school, public, and academic libraries in this state and, of course, some very bad ones, However, almost all of them, as individual units, are financially shaky. What the long range impact of these libraries will be on the total informational, educational, cultural and recreational needs of Nebraska is anybody's guess but the integration of these libraries has already helped to foster the development of.....

THE LIBRARY WITHIN A LIBRARY

This is an arrangement whereby libraries co-exist with one another. The basic idea is to make all libraries available to all individuals. All types of libraries must eventually become involved in the integrated system by receiving state and federal funds to supplement and expand services already provided. This will lead to the ultimate in library service - TOTAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR EACH NEBRASKAN.

SPECIALIZED LIBRARY USERS IN TERMS OF INDIVIDUAL ORIENTED NEEDS

Descriptions

IN TERMS OF: Total Population

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN
Under school age, need assistance and guidance to use library materials; heavily dependent on oral and/or visual presentation.

5-16 YEAR OLDS, NON-STUDENTS
Not formally enrolled in any school; heavily dependent on personal assistance in the library, with oral and/or visual presentation.

16 YEAR OLDS THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL AGE, NON-STUDENTS
Generally characterized by having minimal reading ability and probably an aversion to library materials.

K-12 STUDENTS
Characterized by a great divergence in ability and desire to achieve reading, listening and viewing skills.

POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS AND FACULTIES
Individuals characterized by dependence on resources and services for curriculum-oriented programs, independent study, research, and/or vocational-technical interests.

JOB-RELATED ADULTS AND RESEARCHERS
Characterized by strong dependence on specialized library resources and services.

NON-JOB INTEREST ADULTS
Characterized by great differences in abilities, needs and desires for information on cultural, intellectual, or recreational objectives.

LARGE-PRINT ORIENTED INDIVIDUALS
Those who, in whatever circumstance, find reading large print (or 14 point or over type) preferable to regular print.

RESIDENTIAL-SERVICE INDIVIDUALS
Characterized by need to receive library service at their place of residence rather than at an ordinary library facility, due to illness, disability, legal process, geographic location, etc.

TALKING-BOOK ORIENTED INDIVIDUALS
Those who, in whatever circumstance, are unable to read regular print. (Talking books may include disc, tape, cassette reproduction and appropriate machines.) This service also includes braille books.

10 **SUB-CULTURAL GROUPS IN OUR SOCIETY**
Characterized by experiencies peculiar to those geographically concentrated racial and ethnic groups such as Chicanos, Native Americans, and Blacks. Their peculiar needs demand that specialized collections be instituted within the structures of existing learning centers.

ALTERNATIVE CLASSES OF LIBRARY SERVICES TO MEET INDIVIDUAL NEEDS

Definitions

FIRST CLASS LIBRARY SERVICE

First class library service is given from permanent physical facilities and consists of: (1) qualified, individual oriented, empathetic, research, reference and resource personnel, (2) readily accessible materials, (3) immediately available seating and browsing space, (4) interlibrary communication network, (5) catalogs to library collections, (6) immediate to 24-hour location service on all specified materials, (7) copying services, (8) easy access (without hazard), and (9) easy use.

(1) A qualified, individual oriented, empathetic person (or staff) is one who can successfully assess and fulfill the needs of the individual patrons.

(2) A readily accessible collection consists of those materials that represent basic needs of a curriculum, community, organization or institution. Three concepts are included in this definition:
   (a) A basic collection is one that includes informational, recreational, and working materials for all actual library users. For more specialized service, patrons or requests will be referred to a regional or research library and or center.
   (b) A regional collection is one which supplements basic collections and provides: (1) a higher level of information, reference, and bibliographical resource, (2) a unique collection of library materials that are not locally available, (3) interlibrary loan to other libraries, and (4) reference service not available at the basic level.
   (c) A research collection is one which provides specialized services to: (1) faculty and graduate students in secondary and post-secondary institutions, (2) individuals engaged in research for government, business, industry, and other occupations, (3) individuals engaged in activities requiring comprehensive resources.

(3) Immediately available seating and browsing space is defined as room for people to browse, to sit, to read, to study, to view, or to listen.

(4) An interlibrary communication network consists of telephone, teletype, and/or other connections between local, regional, state libraries, and/or centers.
   (a) A communication network facilitates the location of materials not available in a particular library.
   (b) A communication network permits oral, printed or facsimile reproduction of printed material not available in a particular library.

(5) A catalog to library collections is defined as a listing of local holdings or holdings of other libraries for retrieval purposes.

(6) Immediate to 24-hour location service is available at least 60 hours during the week.

(7) Copying services are defined as those activities which result in the reproduction of material.

(8) Easy access (without hazard) refers to the ability of a patron to reach the library with minimum effort. This concept includes the following:
   (a) Walking distance is defined as that which is normal in the everyday walking habits of a person.
   (b) Vehicle distance is defined as that which is normal in the everyday driving habits of a person and assumes adequate parking is available.
   (c) Hazards are defined as those barriers which prevent a person from reaching the library easily (i.e., physical barriers or dangers, excessive or obstructive traffic, lack of public transportation, etc.).

(9) Easy use facility is one that contains no architectural barriers for the physically handicapped. These barriers might include steps, small door widths, slippery floors, high water fountains, restroom facilities without grips, lack of railings and so forth.

SPECIAL RESIDENCE AND DIRECT LIBRARY SERVICE

As used in the 1977 Plan:

(1) "Special Residence" means the home of a person who has a condition or disability which necessitates the use of special materials such as large print, disc, tape, machines and braille.

(2) "Direct Library Service" means receiving, postage free, after ordering from a central or regional library, special materials as prescribed in the special library users definitions section. The direct free postage provided by the U.S. Government is controlled by legislation.

12 **SECOND CLASS LIBRARY SERVICE**

Second class library service consists of permanent library facilities which offer at least:

(1) Individual oriented, empathetic library personnel
(2) Immediately available print and non-print materials
(3) Seating and browsing space
(4) Catalog to local collection
(5) Interlibrary communications network
(6) 40-hour per week access
(7) Any other service less than First Class (Less in this section means inadequate rather than smaller in numbers.)

THIRD CLASS LIBRARY SERVICE

Third class library service consists of permanent library facilities containing resources that are:

(1) Not first class
(2) Not second class
(3) Within the maximum budgetary limits available for such service in each situation.

FOURTH CLASS LIBRARY SERVICE

Fourth class library service consists of mobile library facilities which include:

(1) A driver/or other personnel with at least technical knowledge of library procedure.
(2) A pre-selected rotating collection of print and non-print materials.
(3) A schedule which permits a stop at specific locations at least every two weeks.
(4) Direct or indirect communication link with the First and Second Class library outlet.

FIFTH CLASS LIBRARY SERVICE

Fifth class library service consists of mail order service to the residence of the individual in accordance with local and regional library policies. The service utilizes a mail order catalog, mail bags, and usually paperback books which are ordered at the patron's convenience in accordance with loan policies.

EVENT 2
A MINORITY REPORT INDIAN STATEMENT

"We can well understand as to why those of the dominant culture loathe the expression disadvantaged or the chances of them being referred to as sub-human but we might say that we are certainly proud of our own heritage and culture consequently we feel this proposal is designed for the dominant culture and not minorities. The alternative devised to serve such groups on a personal basis is quite vague as far as we are concerned. If so could this person or persons be trained and qualify in relating to disadvantaged groups on a bi-cultural basis? Under these circumstances we feel we cannot participate anymore than we have already. At this time you can feel free to continue your proposal without us and without using our name Indian! To us this is just an old old story!"

Ken Bordeaux, Nebraska Indian Commission
November 29, 1971

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HINTS ON PREPARING MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES*

1. A statement of measurable objectives is a collection of words or symbols describing one of your library **targets** (intents).
   Example: *By January 1, 1977, 90% of talking book oriented individuals, to function effectively as an adult, will receive special residence and direct library service.*

2. An objective will communicate your target to the degree you have described what the library patron will be DOING as a result of using the library and how you will know when he is doing it.
   Example: *By January 1, 1977, 90% of talking book oriented individuals, to* **FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY AS AN ADULT,** *will receive special residence and direct library service.*

3. To describe targeted activities (What the patron will be DOING at the library):
   (a) Identify and name the person for which the service is intended
   (b) Define (classes of library service) the important conditions under which the service is to occur (givens or restrictions, or both).
   (c) Define the date and criterion (percentage of patrons using a certain type of library service) of acceptable performance.

   Example:

   (a) By January 1, 1977, 90% of **TALKING BOOK ORIENTED INDIVIDUALS,** *to function effectively as an adult, will receive special residence and direct library service.*
   (b) By January 1, 1977, 90% of talking book oriented individuals, to function effectively as an adult, will receive **SPECIAL RESIDENCE AND DIRECT LIBRARY SERVICE.**
   (c) By **JANUARY 1, 1977, 90%** *of talking book oriented individuals, to function effectively as an adult, will receive special residence and direct library service.*

4. Write a separate statement for each objective; the more statements you have, the better chance you have of making clear your **target.**

5. If you give legislators, patrons, administrators, librarians, staff members, and so forth a copy of your objectives, you may not have to do much else.

*See, Mager, Robert F.
PREPARING INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES.
Belmount, California, Fearon Publishers, 1962.

SUMMARY of the NEBRASKA 5 YEAR LONG-RANGE LANNING PROCESS

SUMMARY OF THE NEBRASKA FIVE YEAR LONG-RANGE PLANNING PROCESS

EVENT	DESCRIPTION	DATE STARTED	TARGET DATE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY (Primary)
1	ORGANIZE THE PLANNING GROUP Selection Organization Planning levels (local, regional, state, federal) Goals Priorities Orientation	8.1.71	10.4.71	Personal contacts One day workshop Review of **Goals of the Seventies** p. 29 LSCA p. 36 HEW, Region VII priorities p. 39 Existing State Plan (D) Federal (E) and State Programs	NLC (F) Harvey Kemper
2	DEFINE SPECIALIZED LIBRARY USERS AND CLASSES OF SERVICE IN TERMS OF INDIVIDUAL ORIENTED NEEDS (See pages 7-14) Economically disadvantaged private and public institutionalized homebound physically, mentally, geographically handicapped illiterates racial, cultural, ethnic minorities academic and government researchers Classes of service	8.21.71	1.27.71	Review of current literature, plans, LSCA policies, and State documents and statistical studies	Nebraska State Advisory Council on Libraries, General Membership

3	ESTABLISH MEASURABLE CRITERIA AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLANNING PERIOD (See p. 15) (What do we want by 1977?) In terms of: total population pre-school children 5-16 year old non-students 16 year old – high school non-students K-12 students post secondary and graduate students graduate students governmental and business researchers home service individuals job-related adults non-job interest adults large-print oriented individuals talking book oriented individuals	10.1.71	2.11.72	Analyze techniques of writing measurable objectives Develop measurable five year objectives for each definition	NSACL-NLC (I)

EVENT	DESCRIPTION	DATE STARTED	TARGET DATE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY (Primary)
4	EXAMINE REGIONAL LIBRARY ENVIRONMENT Resources (financial, personnel, materials, facilities, multi-media) Outlets (regional libraries, local libraries, bookmobiles) Services (TWX, interlibrary loan, Nebraska Union Catalog service, coordinated book selection, government services, etc.) Programs (drug abuse, early childhood, environmental education) Patron relationships Leadership (librarians, media specialists, library trustees, school officials, government officials) Limitations in terms of organizational policies, laws (jurisdictions)	8.28.71	2.11.72	(Find out what we already know) Surveys Analysis of collected information Individual and group discussions with government administrators, i.e., librarians, educators, users, etc. Review region in terms of 1977 objectives	Network Coordinators Harvey Berge Heim Meinhold
5	EXAMINE POST SECONDARY LIBRARY ENVIRONMENT TO AID FORECASTING FUTURE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT (What do they need, why do they need it and what will they share?) Policies	10.4.71	2.25.72	Evaluate existing documents Individual and group discussions with educational administrators (Talk to college and university people)	Task Force Beecher Christ Current Gaines Collings Hetzner

	Resources Financial Human Material Facilities Leadership Coordination of Research and Purchasing				Heussman King Kraenow Snyder
6	EXAMINE K-12 EDUCATION MEDIA ENVIRONMENT TO AID FORECASTING FUTURE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT (What do they need, why do they need it and what will they share?) Policies Resources Financial Human Material Facilities (Local and Educational Service Units) Leadership	10.4.71	2.25.72	Evaluate existing documents Individual and group discussions with educational administrators and NLA legislative committee (Talk to school people)	Task Force Curtiss Peterson Rottman Schere Parrish Quady Manning Houston Strassler Landrum

EVENT	DESCRIPTION	DATE STARTED	TARGET DATE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY (Primary)
7	EXAMINE INSTITUTIONAL (STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL) ENVIRONMENT TO AID FORECASTING FUTURE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT (What do they need, why do they need it and what will they share?) Policies Resources Financial Human Material Facilities Leadership	10.4.71	2.25.72	Evaluate existing documents Individual and group discussions with institutional administrators and librarians	Task Force Johnson, Consultant Quady Bordeaux Bitney Denue Collins
8	EXAMINE BLIND & PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED ENVIRONMENT TO AID FORECASTING FUTURE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT Policies Resources Financial Human Material Facilities Leadership	10.4.71	2.25.72	Survey Evaluate existing documents Individual and group discussions with nursing home personnel, Nat. Fed. for the Blind personnel, rehabilitation services for the visually impaired personnel, Dept. of Pub-	Task Force Warnsholz, Consultant Bishop Schermerhorn Sellers Garey

				lic Education (Special Education—Vocation, Rehabilitation personnel, League of Human Dignity)	
9	ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENTAL ENVIRONMENT Government Organizational Structures Laws (K) Policies (L) Resources Leadership	9.7.71	2.25.72	Evaluate existing laws and documents Evaluate existing compatible laws and policies Design legislative changes	Task Force Bieber, Franco Nichols, Kemper Shaffer, D. Magnusson Shaffer, N.
10	DETERMINE NEEDS OF LIBRARY PATRONS AND LIBRARY OUTLETS BY REGION (M) Local library needs (Including Indian reservations, ghetto) Regional library needs Library Commisssion needs Federal library network needs	11.30.71	3.3.72	Analysis of collected information	NSALC-NLC

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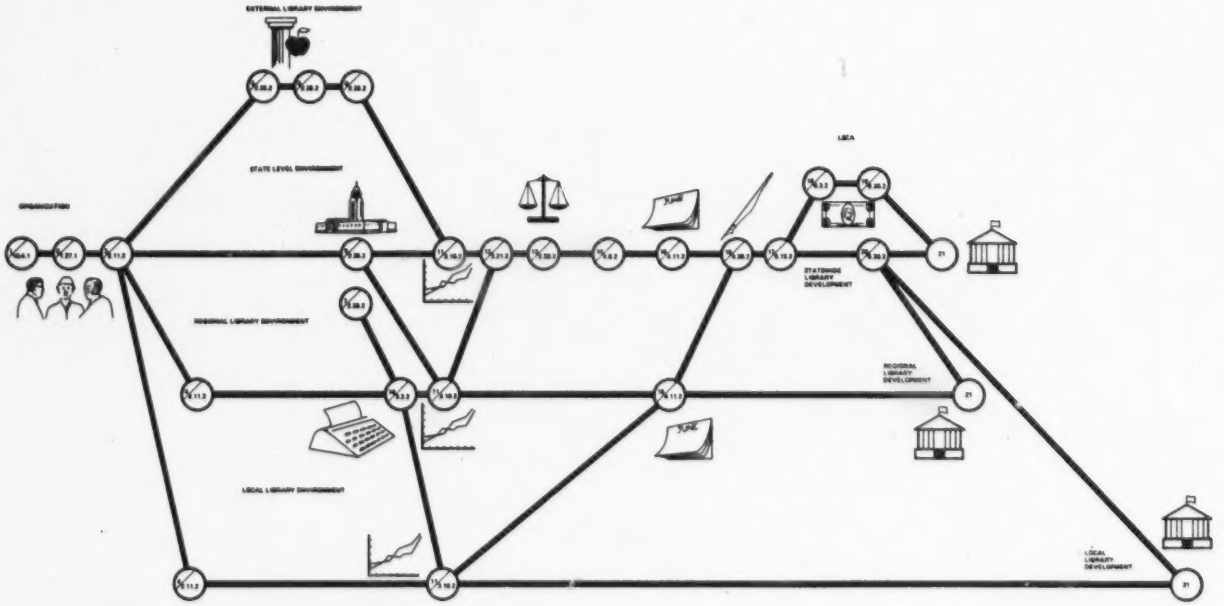
EVENT	DESCRIPTION	DATE STARTED	TARGET DATE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY (Primary)
11	DEVELOP LIBRARY RESOURCE AND COST PROJECTION FOR FIVE YEAR PERIOD	1.14.72	3.10.72	Series of projections based on past trends and existing formulas	NLC (Kemper) State Office of Planning and Programming Eastman Beecher
12	DETERMINE ALTERNATIVES FOR THE NEBRASKA LIBRARY PROGRAM	1.28.72	3.21.72	Analysis of collected information and discussions with librarians, government officials, educational officials, etc.	NLC
13	EVALUATE ALTERNATIVES FOR THE NEBRASKA LIBRARY PROGRAM	2.11.72	3.30.72	Analysis of collected information and discussions with State Office of Planning and Programming; Commission Board and staff; regional consultants and advisory boards	NLC-NSACL

14	DECIDE ON ALTERNATIVE FOR THE NEBRASKA LIBRARY PROGRAM Policies Criteria Priorities	2.25.72	4.6.72	Analysis of collected information with Library Commission	NLC (Staff) NSACL
15	ESTABLISH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGET DATES FOR YEARLY IMPLEMENTATION WITH COMPATIBLE M.I.S. FOR EVALUATION PURPOSES	3.4.72	4.11.72	Analysis of collected information Analysis of **New Management Organizational System Study for the Library Commission**	NLC (Staff) Discussions with State Office of Planning Programming
16	WRITE THE FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR NEBRASKA LIBRARY PROGRAM Criteria Definitions Resources Funding State-Federal Agreement of Assurances and Certification Policies to govern the use and disposition of state and state controlled resources	10.29.71	4.28.72	Written Document	NLC (Staff)

EVENT	DESCRIPTION	DATE STARTED	TARGET DATE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY (Primary)
17	GAIN FINAL APPROVAL	2.25.72	5.13.72	Individual and group discussions with the Nebraska Library Commission	Kemper
18	PREPARE LSCA FUND REQUEST	5.20.72	6.3.72	Completing necessary documents from HEW guidelines Submit to Governor	NLC (Staff)
19	SUBMIT LSCA PROGRAM TO HEW	6.15.72	6.30.72	Written document to be approved by Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology	NLC (Harvey)
20	DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS, PROPOSALS, AND CONTRACTS INVOLVING FEDERAL AND STATE-AID	6.3.72	6.30.72	Written document to be approved by the Nebraska Public Library Commission	NLC (Harvey)
21	IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTROL OF NEBRASKA FIVE YEAR LIBRARY PROGRAM	7.1.72	-------	Local planning implementation, and evaluation (M.I.S.)	Local and State Library Personnel

CHART OF THE NEBRASKA FIVE YEAR LONG-RANGE PLANNING PROCESS



25

A LOOK at the 70's

THE CONTINUING PROGRESS OF LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT FOR TOMORROW*

LIBRARIES

Libraries serve as informational, educational, and recreational centers for their local community of interest and for the state as a whole. Books and material resources whether they be periodicals, films, tapes or phonograph records are needed in ever increasing quantities to meet the knowledge explosion of this century and the increased population demands.

CITIZENS

Citizens must be aware of the library and its fullest potential and work toward increased funding on local, regional and state levels.

LIBRARIANS AND TRUSTEES

Each librarian and trustee must work to identify common goals and relate to them in positive fashion.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SIXTIES

New public and regional school and college libraries built to provide housing of book collections, functional facilities for reading and study, and centers for community library activities.

Strengthened book and media collections to answer patron demands in humanities, social studies and science.

Bookmobile service to rural areas and to Nebraska citizens without local libraries.

Instant communication and reference service through telephone- teletype for interlibrary loan of books among all libraries and through the Nebraska Union Catalog record of holdings in 30 university, college, public and special libraries.

Increased professional and specialized personnel services throughout the state in all types of libraries.

*The Continuing Progress of Library Development For Tomorrow. Library Development Committee, Nebraska Library Association, 1970

Expanding role of the state agency

Multi-regional library networks

Centralized processing

Legislative changes -- new library laws

State aid through citizen support

THE 70'S

NEBRASKA LIBRARY COMMISSION

A new name

A new role

A new concept of service

The first goal of the Seventies is the coordination and development of all library resources throughout the state by defining and implementing the changing role of the state agency. No longer will the Commission be involved only with growth and improvement of public libraries. It will work with all types of libraries throughout the state of Nebraska. The Commission will coordinate activities of all libraries and library agencies. Library resources will be made available throughout the state to insure good library service to all citizens on all levels of use.

The Commission will provide fewer direct services; instead, its chief role will be an information and advisory agency. It will curtail its present main function as a circulation and reference library. By means of a state networks system, it will administer an overall program on an equal basis for all libraries -- public, school, college, institutional, special.

The Commission staff will be people who have a working understanding of all types of library service and libraries. The state agency will coordinate programs and planning, budget and management, and legislative activities. New services will emphasize research and development, professional advice and planning, and coordination.

MULTI-REGIONAL LIBRARY NETWORKS

Network coordination

Union catalogs

Professional staff

The next decade should see the development of six multi-regional library networks, whose chief purpose will be to give service to member regional and local libraries through:

Union listings

Centralized processing

Coordination of all types of libraries

Cooperation with other agencies

Service to all segments of the population

Goals for the Seventies include professional staffing of network centers; development of union catalogs of holdings in books, periodicals and other resources; the planning and coordination of services and materials for all types of libraries. Libraries will be tied together by telephone and TWX communication to expedite the exchange of information and materials. A common borrower's card may be provided to all citizens in a multi-regional network area.

Funding will come from local sources in the budgets of the libraries in the multi-regional library area, matched by funds from state sources, and augmented by federal funds disbursed on a formula based on contributions at local and state levels.

The network libraries will work together for library self-sufficiency within the six multi-regional library areas through methods suggested by the multi-regional library council.

The Council, whose membership will come from the network libraries, Development Committee members, the State Planning Commission, educational service units and community committees will encourage interlibrary cooperation within the multi-regional network and a greater effort to provide local service at the local level. The Council will also chart the flow of library services, arrange professional guidance and training of staff and evolve service proposals within the multi-regional network.

CENTRALIZED PROCESSING

LC standards

Time saved

Money saved

One of the goals of the Seventies is to set up a center for centralized processing of library materials, to order and catalog books across the state. Libraries would contract with a central agency for purchase and processing of wanted titles. This should produce savings in time and money for Nebraska in that cataloging of a specific title can be done once and the same work not duplicated in many other libraries. Benefits for participating libraries would include professional catalog records and releasing of local staff time for reference and information service and could be expanded in the future to include other vital records and information.

In order to set up such a project which will turn out a standardized product, participating libraries will be required to accept Library of Congress cataloging, which is for all types and sizes of libraries in the state. Dewey or Library of Congress classification will be available.

Implementation of a state processing center may develop first as a card production unit, either by making Library of Congress proof sheets available, or by producing computer cards from MARC II tapes. Ultimately it is hoped that a total processing system, to include ordering, cataloging and processing will be operational.

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NEW LIBRARY LAWS

Name change

Expansion for flexibility

Clarification

Change of support ceiling

A new-old goal has been the revision of the laws governing the Library Commission. The Commission members are preparing for the introduction of these changes in the next session of the legislature in 1971. The suggestions made to the Commission are these:

Name change - dropping Public from the title

Greater representation - one Commission member from each of the six networks and three at large

Broaden the statement of function

Flexibility through changing rules and regulations as required

A continuing goal has been the review of all laws affecting libraries and the removal of the ceiling on the mill levy for public library support.

CITIZEN SUPPORT

Effective library publicity

Local and state funding

Friends of the library

Library foundations

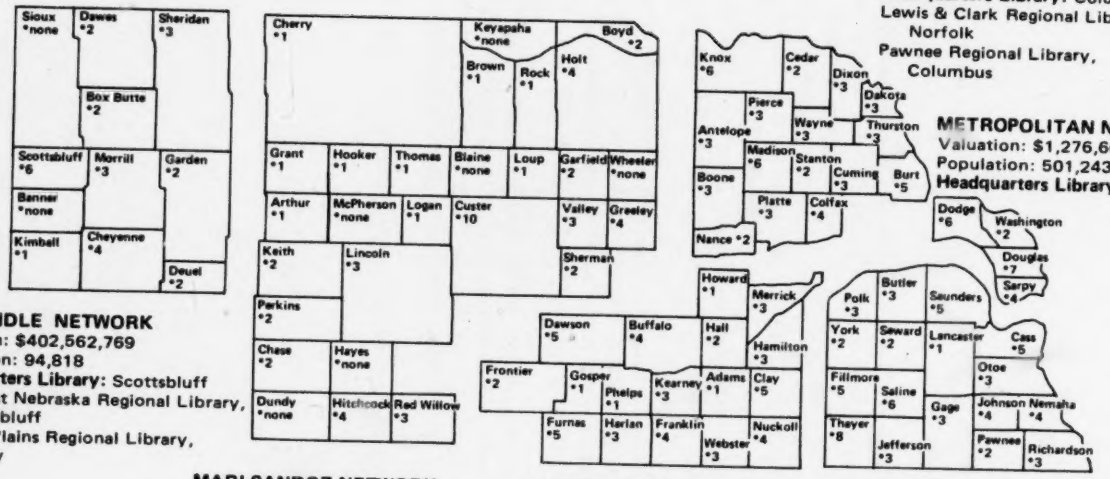
An important goal of the 70's is more effective library publicity as a means of gaining strong citizen support on local and state levels. Libraries should sell the concept of total library service as advertisers sell other products. Through TV and radio, newspapers and speeches, citizens can be recruited to support necessary local and state library budgets. Community groups are effective in supporting library efforts, if an appeal can be made, based on a particular aspect of library service which fits into the stated aim of the group.

Friends of the Library broaden the base of library interest through active participation in library-oriented groups other than Boards of Trustees. Libraries should realize the worth and importance of such groups and stimulate their formation and activities.

Prestigious people can be approached individually and offered the suggestion that their name and interest in a library program would determine its success. The establishment of a library foundation assures many people that their funds will be properly managed.

As the base of the library interest broadens, so does the extent of citizen support.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY NETWORKS



PANHANDLE NETWORK
Valuation: $402,562,769
Population: 94,818
Headquarters Library: Scottsbluff
Northwest Nebraska Regional Library, Scottsbluff
Western Plains Regional Library, Sidney

NORTHERN NETWORK
Valuation: $727,280,189
Population: 183,166
Headquarters Library: Columbus
Lewis & Clark Regional Library, Norfolk
Pawnee Regional Library, Columbus

METROPOLITAN NETWORK
Valuation: $1,276,600,410
Population: 501,243
Headquarters Library: Omaha

MARI SANDOZ NETWORK
Valuation: $728,396,984
Population: 136,296
Headquarters Library: North Platte
Upper Sandhills Regional Library, Valentine
Lower Sandhills Regional Library, Thedford/Mullen
George W. Norris Regional Library, McCook

CENTRAL NETWORK
Valuation: $894,908,913
Population: 208,905
Headquarters Library: Hastings
Grasslands Regional Library, Grand Island
Buffalo-Dawson Regional Library, Kearney
South Central Regional Library, Holdrege
Willa Cather Regional Library, Hastings

SOUTHEASTERN NETWORK
Valuation: $1,345,825,913
Population: 359,065
Headquarters Library: Lincoln
Southeastern Regional Library, Beatrice/Fairbury

*** Number of Public Libraries in County**

A LOOK at LSCA, FEDERAL PRIORITIES, and the PRESENT (1972) STATE PLAN

Resume' of
LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, AMENDMENTS of 1970

(P.L. 91-600, as approved December 30, 1970)

The Library Services and Construction Act was amended in 1970 to extend the Act through fiscal year 1976 and to provide Federal financial assistance under:

Title I — to promote the further extension of public library services to areas which are without such services or with inadequate services; to make library services more accessible to persons who, by reason of distance, residence or physical handicap, or other disadvantage, are unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public; to strengthen metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers; and to improve and strengthen State library administrative agencies.

Title II — to construct public library facilities to serve areas which are without library facilities necessary to develop library services;

Title III — to establish and maintain local, regional, State, or interstate cooperative networks of libraries for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and special information centers;

IN GENERAL

The Library Services and Construction Act is administered in each State by the officially designated State library administrative agency which has submitted a basic State plan to the U.S. Commissioner of Education for approval.

The State library agency with the assistance of the State Advisory Council on Libraries and in consultation with the Office of Education, is responsible for the development of a long range program (no later than July 1, 1972), which identifies the State's library needs and sets forth the activities to be taken toward meeting these needs, supported with the assistance of Federal funds under each Title; and further, for the development and submission of annual programs.

The determination of the best uses of the funds is reserved to the States and their local subdivisions. For specific information about a State's LSCA program, contact the appropriate State library agency. 37

Except under Title II, funds may not be used for purchasing any land.

Each Title authorizes the Commissioner to allot specifically stipulated amounts to the States and Territories and, in addition, provides that he shall allot such part of the remainder of such sums as the population of the State bears to the population of the United States, according to the most recent decennial census.

In addition to basic grants, funds are allotted to the States in proportion to their population and are matched by the States in proportion to their per capita income. In Titles I, and II, the Federal share cannot exceed 66 percent or fall below 33 percent up to the maximum allotment available. In Title III the Federal share is 100 percent. The Federal share for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in Titles I, II, and III, is 100 percent for each fiscal year.

Whatever portion of a State's allotment under any Title the Commissioner determines will not be required to carry out a State plan for any year may be available for reallotment in the same proportion as the original allotment to other States having a need for additional funds.

Title I — Library Services

Funds may be used for books and other library materials, library equipment, salaries, and other operating expenses and for administration of the State plan for services.

The authorization for appropriation is $112 million for fiscal year 1972, $117.6 million for fiscal year 1973, $123.5 million for fiscal year 1974, $129,675,000 for fiscal year 1975, and $137,150,000 for fiscal year 1976.

To participate in Title I, each of the States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia must qualify for a minimum Federal allotment of $200,000, and American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands must each qualify for at least $40,000.

There will be in any fiscal year, as compared to the second preceding fiscal year, a maintenance of State fiscal effort for public library services generally in the State, and, with respect to the services to be provided under the State plan, such a maintenance of total State and local fiscal effort for the same types of services in the area to be served. Allotments to States for any one fiscal year for services do not remain available for expenditure during a subsequent fiscal year.

Title II — Construction

Funds may be used for public library construction and for the administration of the State plan for construction. The term "construction" is defined as meaning the construction of new public library buildings and acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings for use as public libraries and the initial equipment of such buildings (but not books). Architect's fees and the cost of the acquisition of land are also included in the definition.

The authorization for appropriation is $80 million for fiscal year 1972, $84 million for fiscal year 1973, $88 million for fiscal year 1974, $92.5 million for fiscal year 1975, and $97 million for fiscal year 1976.

The basic Federal allotment for each fiscal year is $100,000 for each of the States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and $20,000 each for American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

A State's allotment for any fiscal year is available for payments with respect to construction projects approved during such year or the next fiscal year.

Title III — Interlibrary Cooperation

Funds may be used for establishing and maintaining cooperative activities among types of libraries at the local, regional, State, or interstate level.

The authorization for appropriation is $15 million for fiscal year 1972, $15,750,000 for fiscal year 1973, $16.5 million for fiscal year 1974, $17.3 million for fiscal year 1975, and $18.2 million for fiscal year 1976.

The basic Federal allotment for each fiscal year is $40,000 for each of the States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and $10,000 each for American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

February, 1971
Prepared by the Division of Library Programs
Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology
U.S. Office of Education
Washington, D.C. 20202

The Nebraska Public Library Commission may be contacted for additional and more detailed descriptions for the Library Services and Construction Act, Amendments, 1970. Ask for: 39

(1) Public Law 91-600, 91st Congress, S 3318, December 30, 1970.
(2) Library Services and Construction Act, Resume'. Kansas Library Bulletin, Vol. 40, No. 1, 1971, pp. 25-31.
(3) Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, (45 CFR Part 130), Draft Regulations for Financial Assistance for Library Services, Public Library Construction, and Inter-Library Loan.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Region VII Priorities,
FY 1972

1. Initiate and promote multi-agency mechanisms to improve inter-governmental processes that will assist state/local agencies in meeting citizen and community needs.

2. Coordinate with state/local education and vocational training agencies to develop and ensure programs that serve the needs of disadvantaged.

3. Coordinate regional HEW and HEW-related efforts to provide comprehensive programs for prevention and treatment of drug abuse and drug dependence.

4. Develop and strengthen regional agency service delivery systems to provide comprehensive and integrated services in health, early childhood development, welfare, social and rehabilitation services in urban and rural areas, giving special attention to the needs of rural populations.

5. Assist states to strengthen their management, planning, program, and evaluation capabilities through technical assistance.

6. Develop multi-disciplinary and interagency approaches in HEW and HEW-related programs to ensure flexibility and responsiveness in meeting the needs of children and youth.

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NEBRASKA STATE PLAN
(State-Federal Agreement)
LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, AS AMENDED BY P.L. 91-600

The Nebraska Public Library Commission
(Officially Designated State Library Administrative Agency) of the State of Nebraska, hereinafter called the State Agency, hereby agrees and assures that this Basic State Plan which serves as an agreement between State and Federal Governments under the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended, for which Federal funds are being requested for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, will be administered in accordance with the following provisions:

1. The State Agency:
   - a. assures that it will administer, or supervise the administration of, the programs authorized by the Act; and has adequate fiscal and legal authority to do so.
   - b. assures that it has provided for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as will assure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid to the State under the Act (including any funds paid by the State to any other public or private nonprofit agency under this Basic State Plan).
   - c. assures that it will submit to the Office of Education, and otherwise make public (1) the State's long-range program on or before June 30, 1972, and (2) the State's annual program on or before July 1 of each fiscal year. Both programs will be developed in consultation with the Office of Education, and with the advice of the State Advisory Council on Libraries.
   - d. assures that it will make such reports, including reports of evaluation, in such form and containing such information as the Commissioner may reasonable require to carry out his functions under the Act, and to determine the extent to which funds provided under the Act have been effective in carrying out its purposes.
   - e. assures that any funds paid to the State in accordance with a long-range program and an annual program shall be expended solely for the purposes for which funds have been authorized and appropriated.
   - f. assures that it will keep such record and afford such access thereto as the Commissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of all reports submitted to him.

g. assures that it will establish and specify in the State's long-range program its policies, priorities, criteria and procedures necessary to the implementation of all programs in which the State will participate under the provisions of the Act, which are incorporated by reference herein. 41

h. assures that it will set forth in the State's long-range program its policies and procedures for the coordination of programs and projects supported under this Act with library programs and projects operated by institutions of higher education or local elementary or secondary schools, with other public or private library services programs, and with other related service programs.

i. assures that it has established a State Advisory Council on Libraries as required by the provisions of the Act and §130.8 of the regulations.

j. assures that it has available for expenditure under Title I of the Act in this fiscal year (FY 1972).

A. From State and local sources:

1. Sums sufficient to earn its basic minimum allotment.
2. Not less than the total amount actually expended in areas covered by the programs for such year, for the purposes of such programs from such sources in the second preceding fiscal year (FY 1970).

B. From State sources:

1. Not less than the total State amount actually expended for such purposes from such sources in the second preceding fiscal year (FY 1970).

k. assures that it will expend in this fiscal year (FY 1972) from Federal, State, and local sources, an amount not less than the amount expended by the State from such sources for State institutional library services, and library services to the physically handicapped during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

2. The State Agency herewith sets forth (a) criteria to be used in determining the adequacy of public library services to geographical areas, and for groups of persons in the States, including criteria designed to assure that priority will to given to programs or projects which serve urban and rural areas with high concentration of low-income families. (See attached statement of Criteria p. 41).

3. This Basic State Plan has been submitted to the Governor for his review; and his comments, or a statement that no comments have been made, is attached. Any amendment to this Plan, as well as projections required under the program, will also be submitted for the Governor's review; and comments, if any, will accompany the amendments or other required program materal when they are

42 submitted to the U.S. Office of Education.

4. The State Agency will make public the Basic State Plan as approved by the Commissioner.
5. The State agency assures that it will otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act and the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education issued thereunder (45 CFR Part 130).
6. Assurance is hereby given that in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d **et seq.**) and the regulations issued thereunder by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (45 CFR Part 80), no individual shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under this plan. The State Agency has established and will maintain methods of administration to assure that each program or activity for which it receives Federal financial assistance will be operated in accordance with the preceding paragraph of this statement. The State Agency will amend its methods of administration from time to time as necessary to carry out the purposes for which this statement is given.

   The State Agency recognizes and agrees that Federal financial assistance will be extended in consideration of, and in reliance on, the representations and agreements made in this statement; and that the United States shall have the right to seek administrative and judicial enforcement thereof.

LSCA BASIC STATE PLAN
STATE OF NEBRASKA
FY 1972

NEBRASKA STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES

A. PUBLIC
   1. Mr. Richard E. Ostrander
   2. Mrs. Eleanor Manning
   3. Mr. Edward C. Newman

B. SCHOOL
   1. Mrs. Margery Curtiss
   2. Mrs. Clara Rottman
   3. Mrs. Ruth Moline
   4. Mr. John Schere

C. ACADEMIC
   1. Mrs. Lois Collings
   2. Dr. John Christ
   3. Mrs. Reta King
   4. Mr. Charles Current
   5. Dr. John Heussman
   6. Mr, Marvin Kraenow
   7. Mrs. Carolyn Snyder

D. SPECIAL
1. Mrs. Bernice M. Hetzner
2. Mrs. Elizabeth Bitney

E. INSTITUTIONAL
1. Mr. Philip Quady

F. HANDICAPPED
1. Librarian - Mrs. Beverly Bishop
2. User - Mrs. Raymond Schermerhorn

G. TRUSTEES
1. Mrs. Marguerite Houston
2. Dr. George Strassler
3. Mrs. Mary Magnussen

H. USERS
1. Mrs. Garther L. Collings
2. Mr. Sam Franco
3. Mrs. Marsha Nunn
4. Mr. Merlin R. Garey
3. Mr. Ken Bordeaux
4. Dr. William Gaines
5. Rev. James F. Landrum
6. Mrs. James Sellers
7. Mrs. Oline Marvel
8. Mrs Sandra Peterson

CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES OF THE NEBRASKA LSCA BASIC STATE PLAN, FY 1972

A. Standards for determining criteria for adequacy of public library services to geographical areas and groups of persons in Nebraska.

1. Standards Revision Committee of the American Association of State Libraries. **ALA. Standards for Library Functions at the State Level. 1970.**
2. Committee of the Public Library Association. **ALA. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems.** 1967.
3. Subcommittee of the Public Library Association. **ALA. Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries.** 1967.
4. Nebraska Library Association and the Nebraska Public Library Commission. **Standards for Small Public Libraries in Nebraska.** Adopted, April, 1971.
5. Library Administration Division. **ALA. Guidelines for Audio-Visual Materials and Services for Public Libraries.** 1970.
6. Hospital Library Standards Committee. **ALA. Standards for Library Services in Health Care Institutions.** 1970.
7. American Correctional Association. **Manual of Correctional Standards: Library Services.** 1966.
8. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Children's Bureau. **Institutions Serving Delinquent Children.**
9. ALA. **Standards for School Media Programs.** 1969.
10. Nebraska Public Library Commission. **A Survey of the Physically Handicapped of Nebraska.** 1967.
11. Library Administration Division. **ALA. Standards for Library Service for the Blind and Visually Handicapped.** 1967.

44 B. Special consideration shall be given to the library needs of the following groups:

1. Disadvantaged persons residing in urban or rural areas of Nebraska with a high concentration of low-income families. The criteria for identifying these areas are: the U.S. Census, 1960; the U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Division, Administration, April, 1971 list of Section of Concentrated Underemployment; and the "redevelopment areas" designated by the Secretary of Commerce as eligible for funds available according to Criteria and Data Under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, December, 1970.

   The Nebraska Public Library Commission will continue to use the above listings as criteria for identifying areas with large concentration of low-income persons as well as any specific statistical sources developed for the State of Nebraska. As those sources of information are updated, the Commission will review listings to reflect the new data. This will be done, at minimum, annually before the program for the next fiscal year is submitted.

   Of the 93 counties in the State of Nebraska, all but 24 contain 30% or more families with annual incomes of less than $3,000 based on the 1960 census. (See Appendix I, map 1-5 for geographic distribution of the counties. This map is based on the State Office of Planning and Programming publication, **Housing One, Part One,** of the Nebraska State Housing Study, 1971.

   Burt, Cummings, Dixon, Knox and Thurston Counties are listed by the Department of Labor as containing Sections of Concentrated Underemployment.

   Those areas of the state designated as "redevelopment areas" by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Map of EDA Qualified Areas . . . July, 1970, are the counties of Knox, Greeley, and Pawnee.

2. Persons residing in sparsely settled areas of Nebraska who are by virtue of distance geographically and culturally disadvantaged. This includes areas with no tax supported libraries (See Appendix II) and areas with inadequate library service (See Appendix III) as determined by ALA and Nebraska Standards. (See A, items 2, 3, and 4 above.)

3. Physically handicapped persons, including the blind and visually handicapped. The criteria to be used are listed above (See A, items 6, 10, and 11.) 45

4. The persons in state institutions. The criteria to be used include, but are not limited to those listed above. (See A, items 6, 7, 8, and 10.)

C. Priorities will be given to:

1. Proposals for projects which will involve the extension of services to disadvantaged persons in areas of high concentration of low-income families (listed in B1 above) and those minority groups identified by the State Office of Planning and Programming until such time as these figures can be updated.

2. Proposals for projects involving effort to extend the multi-regional network concept of statewide library service with special emphasis on services to the economically and culturally disadvantaged. The programs include, but are not limited to:

   a. Projects proposed by each Network Advisory Council to serve the disadvantaged in their Network.
   b. Proposals for educational programs emphasizing the national priorities, problems of drug abuse and education, right to read, juvenile delinquency, aging, etc.
   c. Projects to strengthen cooperation among libraries of all categories to develop and establish a working multi-regional network concept of library service.
   d. State-wide contracts for:
      1. Film service with special emphasis on reaching the disadvantaged, handicapped and institutionalized.
      2. Microfilm periodicals.
      3. Inter-state agreement with the State of Iowa for services to Indian reservation in Dakota County.
   e. Development of the State Library Commission.
   f. Continuing education for library personnel with emphasis on workshops and training for serving the needs of disadvantaged, minorities, handicapped and institutionalized.

3. Proposals to provide library services to persons culturally disadvantaged because of lack of or inadequate public library service due to geographical location. Intent to insure continuation of the project with local funds after termination of federal aid will be a strong, but not the only, determining factor.

46 **NEBRASKA**
LSCA TITLE I
FISCAL YEAR 1972
PROJECT I - STATEWIDE LIBRARY NETWORK

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LONG RANGE PROGRAM - A continuing program for FY 1972, this project will be a contributing factor for the determination of the long-range program to be developed in FY 1972. All elements for fulfilling the requirements for criteria for adequacy and for established priorities are present.

DESCRIPTION - Project I, Statewide, is to furnish services at the state level which are not feasible on the regional or network basis. State-wide film service, and microfilm copies of periodicals will be made available to every citizen of the state, regardless of geographical location or socioeconomic status. Educational stipends will be granted to persons who will advance the professional level of librarians in the state and consultative services will be maintained for the benefit of the Networks and each Coordinator who will need guidance in extending services to the disadvantaged, handicapped and institutionalized.

AIMS - To strengthen the total library service concept with state level assurance that each person in the state has equitable service and that each library is working at its standards level.

ADMINISTRATION - By contract with metropolitan public libraries to serve as state resource centers; contracts with regional public libraries to serve as resource centers for specialized needs of the blind and physically handicapped and the residents of state institutions; and an inter-state contract with Sioux City, Iowa, Public Library to serve the the Indian population of two counties in the northeast corner of the state.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS - See Aims and Administration.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS - The 1970 census report shows the state's population has increased only 5.1% in a decade. The population continues to shift from rural to urban, and in a slowly growing shift from agriculture to industry. High concentration of low-income and disadvantaged is centered in the two large cities of the state: Omaha and Lincoln. The low-income factor, as well as the culturally deprived by virtue of geographical distance, gave this program special importance for each small city, and state institution removed from the eastern centers of metropolitan population.

MAP - See p. 34.

PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES - 268 Public (20 Regional, 6 Network), 400 Schools, 33 Academic, all Special, 19 Institutional, and the Nebraska Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

NEBRASKA
LSCA TITLE I
FISCAL YEAR 1972
PROJECT II - PANHANDLE LIBRARY NETWORK

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LONG RANGE PROGRAM - An initial project for FY 1971, the success of which has been outlined in the attached brochure, this pilot program becomes a pattern for the development of the five other Network projects. Contribution toward attaining the goals of the long-range program will be established when this program is developed and accepted in FY 1972. The Panhandle Network Advisory Council will establish priorities for projects which give consideration to the Criteria for Adequacy as stated in the Basic State Plan and to the priority for programs for low-income families and disadvantaged persons.

DESCRIPTION - See pp. 28-33

AIMS - To create a total library concept involving Public, School, Academic and Special Libraries; planning agencies and Governmental agencies to analyze the total area for special problem needs. Accessibility to resources for the total network population, as well as network programs for education of all citizens on the socioeconomic problems of society - drugs, mental retardation, physically handicapped, blind and visually impaired, aging, and problems of children and youth and the migratory worker. A network profile will be conducted by the Coordinator with the advice of the Network Advisory Council. Priorities for projects will be established on the basis of the developed criteria with special emphasis on the disadvantaged and the services for them which can be maintained and carried out at the Regional Network level. The Nebraska State Advisory Council on Libraries will consider all Network Council applications on the basis of contribution to long-range planning.

ADMINISTRATION - By contract and with the Network Coordinator in residence.

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48 SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS - A rural-urban combination of central development with very sparse ranching counties surrounding it. Excellent prospect for network development with colleges, regional public library development, consolidated schools, and organization. Geographical distance and lack of adequate service.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS - Varying from the highly organized communities of Sidney, Kimball and Scottsbluff to the areas without adequate services in Banner and Sioux Counties. One half of the eleven counties has 30% of families with annual income under $3,000 per year. The area, sparsely populated, contains a very small percentage of Mexican-Americans.

MAP - See p. 34.

PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES - 25 Public, 3 Academic, 1 Vocational, all School Libraries

NEBRASKA
LSCA TITLE I
FISCAL YEAR 1972
PROJECT III - MARI SANDOZ LIBRARY NETWORK

CONTRIBUTION TO LONG-RANGE PLAN - A continuing program for FY 1972, this project will be a contributing factor for the determination of the long range program to be developed in FY 1972. All elements for fulfilling the requirements for Criteria for Adequacy and for established priorities are present.

DESCRIPTION -

1. To encourage cooperation and coordination among school, public, college, and special libraries in the network through a Network Advisory Council with representation from each of these libraries.

2. The Advisory Council shall act as a planning body for the use of LSCA funds allocated to the network, by recommending priorities and goals for library development in the Network which will expand services in conjunction with projection of the state long-range plan.

3. Make use of resources in all libraries to develop services for all residents of the network with special emphasis on priority for extended services for the disadvantaged.

4. To provide tele/TWX communication, for every citizen of the network, to Statewide resources.

AIMS - To link the smallest libraries, communites, counties, etc. to the largest urban area in a 90 mile radius and provide resources in depth. To provide communications to the rest of the state's resources through contracts with 3 key TWX libraries; Valentine, North Platte, and McCook. To analyze, with the Mari Sandoz Network Advisory Council, the existing resources and needs. To allow for a coordinator to effectively mesh all services. To allow funds for training and workshops. To alert libraries to full potential and unrecognized responsiblities to the blind, handicapped, shut-in, and minority groups such as the American Indians and Mexican Americans residing in the Network area. 49

ADMINISTRATION - By contracts and by the addition of a Network Coordinator by February 1, 1972.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS - Ranching area, with some farming in the south, of 28 counties ranging in population from 606 to 29,538 with population levels dipping below one person per square mile. Distance is the greatest factor in developing adequate services. Income ratios permit adequate local support following demonstrations.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS - Over half of the 28 counties have 30% of families with annual income under $3,000, as well as 12% of population is 65 years of age or older.

MAP - See p. 34.

PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES - 52 Public, 2 Academic, and all School Libraries

NEBRASKA
LSCA TITLE I
FISCAL YEAR 1972
PROJECT IV - CENTRAL LIBRARY NETWORK

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LONG RANGE PLAN - A continuing program for FY 1972, this project will be a contributing factor for the determination of the long-range plan to be developed in FY 1972. All elements for fulfilling the requirements for Criteria for Adequacy and for established priorities are present.

DESCRIPTION -

1. To encourage cooperation and coordination among, school, public, college, and special libraries in the network through a Network Advisory Council with representation from each of these libraries.

50

2. The Advisory Council shall act as a planning body for the use of LSCA funds allocated to the network, by recommending priorities and goals for library development in the Network which will expand services in conjunction with projection of the state long-range plan.

3. Make use of resources in all libraries to develop services for all residents of the network with special emphasis on priority for extended services for the disadvantaged.

4. To provide tele/TWX communication, for every citizen of the network, to all Statewide resources.

Three of the designated Regional Libraries in this Network will accomplish local regional financial support this Fiscal Year, 1972. Projects for extended services to the disadvantaged will now be given first priority.

The first network deposit for materials for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is located in this Network at Kearney.

AIMS - To fully coordinate four well developed regions to make full use of Network resources; to tap, as well as, add, to total state resources. Emphasis can now be focused upon national educational programs, and extended services for the disadvantaged as the need is determined by the Advisory Council.

ADMINISTRATION - Contract with Regional Libraries.

CHARACTERISTICS - Agricultural area of good quality, with urban areas in all four of the regions somewhat evenly developed. Seventeen counties with economically poorer counties along the Southern tier. The population has decreased 5.2% overall with increase in 9 counties the largest increase in 2 of the 4 counties bounded or greatly involved with development along the Interstate 80. The concept of good library service exists, and is fostered by professional staffs. The presence of several colleges, and a vocational technical school give this particular Network all the elements needed for effective coordination.

MAP - See p. 34.

PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES - 50 public, 1 vocational technical school library, 1 state hospital library, 1 correctional school library, 1 residential institutional library, all school grades 1-12.

NEBRASKA
LSCA TITLE I
FISCAL YEAR 1972
PROJECT V - NORTHERN LIBRARY NETWORK

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LONG RANGE PLAN - A continuing program for FY 1972, this project will be a contributing factor for the determination of the long range plan to be developed in FY 1972. All elements for fulfilling the requirements for Criteria for Adequacy and for established priorities are present.

DESCRIPTION -

1. To encourage cooperaton and coordination among school, public, college, and special libraries in the network through a Network Advisory Council with representation from each of these libraries.

2. The Advisory Council shall act as a planning body for the use of LSCA funds allocated to the network, by recommending priorities and goals for library development in the Network which will expand services in conjunction with projection of the state long-range plan.

3. Make use of resources in all libraries to develop services for all residents of the network with special emphasis on priority for extended services for the disadvantaged.

4. To provide tele/TWX communication, for every citizen of the network, to Statewide resources.

AIMS - To begin bookmobile demonstrations into two new counties as quickly as the two new bookmobiles, now on order, become available. To channel all requests of the 58 libraries through the TWX installations in Norfolk and Columbus and to continue to explore and assess further services to the Indians. To continue network development with the guidance of the coordinator.

CHARACTERISTICS - An agricultural area with increasing new industry in the southern tier of counties. The northern tier of counties are sparsely populated and three of the six are designated as low-income areas. The population profile shows reservation Indians in two counties, too far apart to be served by any existing local unit. The contract with Iowa will need to be repeated by a contract with South Dakota as soon as it can be explored.

52 MAP - See p. 34.

PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES - 54 Public Libraries, all School, 1 Junior College, 3 Academic and 1 State Hospital.

NEBRASKA
LSCA TITLE I
FISCAL YEAR 1972
PROJECT VI - METROPOLITAN LIBRARY NETWORK

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LONG RANGE PROGRAM - A continuing program for FY 1972, this project will be a contributing factor for the determination of the long range program to be developed in FY 1972. All elements for fulfilling the requirements for Criteria for Adequacy and for established priorities are present.

DESCRIPTION -

1. To encourage cooperation and coordination among school, public, college, and special libraries in the network through a Network Advisory Council with representation from each of these libraries.

2. The Advisory Council shall act as a planning body for use of LSCA funds allocated by the network, by recommending priorities and goals for library development in the Network which will expand services in conjunction with projection of the state long range plan.

3. Make use of resources in all libraries to develop services for all residents of the network with special emphasis on priority for extended services for the disadvantaged.

4. To provide tele/TWX communication, for every citizen of the network, to statewide resources.

AIMS - To utilize the resources, facilities and services of this metropolitan regional library to coordinate library services to the urbanized population of the network, and for services to low-income, disadvantaged persons.

ADMINISTRATION - By contract for state-wide microfilming, TWX referrals, desposits for blind and physically handicapped, and services to state institutions located in the network.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS - The only concentration of population in the state. The network has the one well developed library unit in the state as well as many very small and inadequate units in very small communities. All Nebraska's large industry is located in Omaha, and with it the extremes in income and the presence of all minority groups. 53

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS - Urban with all minorities. Racial minorities in Nebraska are concentrated in this area, as well as the largest percentage of low-income groups. Six per cent of the population of the Metropolitan Region is non-white. This percentage is made up almost entirely of Blacks.

PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES - 19 Public Libraries, all School Libraries, 4 academic, 1 Hospital, and 1 Residential School.

NEBRASKA
LSCA TITLE I
FISCAL YEAR 1972
PROJECT VII - SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY NETWORK

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LONG RANGE PROGRAM - A continuing program for FY 1972, this project will be a contributing factor for the determination of the long range program to be developed in FY 1972. All elements for fulfilling requirements for Criteria for Adequacy and established priorities are present.

DESCRIPTION -

1. To encourage cooperation and coordination among school, public, college, and special libraries in the network through a Network Advisory Council with representation from each of these libraries.

2. The Advisory Council shall act as a planning body for the use of LSCA funds allocated to the network, by recommending priorities and goals for library development in the network which will expand services in conjunction with projection of the state long range plan.

3. Make use of resources in all libraries to develop services for all residents of the network with special emphasis on priority for extended services for the disadvantaged.

4. To provide tele/TWX communication, for every citizen of the network, Statewide resources.

54 AIMS - To coordinate all library services among all the types of libraries present in the network. Services for the disadvantaged will receive priority consideration by the Network Advisory Council. Emphasis will be placed on services to the state correctional institutions.

ADMINISTRATION - By contract.

CHARACTERISTICS - A seventeen county populous area, with many communities, in the range of 100 to 8,000 population. Includes the Capitol of the state and the greatest number of state institutions, the largest of all the state academic institutions, and seven other private colleges. Lincoln City Library is well ready for the kind of extensive leadership it will want to take for the coordination of all resources and services.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS - Largely rural with only one metropolitan area - Lincoln - where less than 2% of the total population is non-white. Only two of the seventeen counties involved have an average per capita income of over $3,000.

MAP - See p. 34.

PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES - 61 Public Libraries, all Schools, 8 Academic Colleges, 1 Hospital, and 2 Correctional Libraries.

NEBRASKA
LSCA TITLE I
FISCAL YEAR 1972
PROJECT VIII - SERVICES TO INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LONG RANGE PLAN - An initial project for fiscal year 1972 under Title I, the contribution to the long range plan cannot be closely defined until the plan is rewritten to include former Title IV programs. All elements of fulfilling the requirements for Criteria for Adequacy and fulfilling priorities of the Basin State Plan are present.

DESCRIPTION - The Institutional Library Consultant from the Nebraska Public Library Commission will advise and assist in all of the State Institutional Libraries while continuing to survey and analyze the library service needs of each facility. In fiscal year 1972, concentration on coordination of services to all institutionalized persons with, or through, the local library unit will be stressed. The state consultant will work with each of the Network Coordinators to devise a program of service where it is feasible. The Commission

will continue to purchase materials suitable for any institution and will encourage use of interlibrary loan priveleges for institutionalized persons. 55

AIM - Greater coordination of network facilities and services through the local public library unit located near the institution.

a. To make the total resources of the state available to institutionalized persons.

b. To acquaint institutional staff members and residents with local, regional, network and state library resources.

c. To continue emphasis of library services in the programs of rehabilitation.

d. Provide loans of audio-visual resources from the office of the Institutional Consultant.

e. Provide workshops for training professional and non-professional staff with special emphasis on the needs of the institutional disadvantaged.

ADMINISTRATION - By contract with individual state institutions.

CHARACTERISTICS - The eighteen institutions served involve penal, correctional, mental, hospital, homes, and educational.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS - Continuing emphasis on the rehabilitation of residents of the institutions and a recognition by administrators of the role that improved library programs can play.

MAP - See p. 34.

PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES - Penitentiary, Men's Reformatory, Women's Reformatory, Boy's Training School, Girl's Training School, Lincoln State Hospital, Hastings State Hospital, Norfolk State Hospital, Psychiatric Institute, Beatrice State Home, the Hospital for the Tuberculous, the Orthopedic Hospital, the Nebraska Veteran's Home and Annex, the School for the Deaf, School for the Visually Handicapped, the School for the Trainable Retarded, and the Children's Home.

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56 **NEBRASKA**
LSCA TITLE I
FISCAL YEAR 1972
PROJECT IX - SERVICES TO THE BLIND & PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPI

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LONG RANGE PROGRAM - An initial project for fiscal year 1972 under Title I, the contribution to the long range plan cannot be closely defined until the plan is rewritten to include former Title IV programs. All elements for fulfilling the requirements for Criteria for Adequacy and the priorities of the Basic State Plan are present

DESCRIPTION - The addition of Title IV-B to Title I will give added impetus to the efforts of the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped to coordinate the services of the regional library with the total service concept of each of the six networks. One pilot project of a deposit of materials for this specialized segment of library service was begun in the fall of 1971. Each network will name one library facility to house a network collection of materials and provide for added staff for services. The network coordinator will consider these services and deposits as part of the total library service concept of the network. The librarian for the Blind and Physically Handicapped will act as consultant to the coordinator and furnish public relations methods to circulate the network collections to the fullest extent.

AIM - To reach physically handicapped, institutionalized, on a personal basis, regardless of economic or racial status.

ADMINISTRATION - The project will be administered by contract with the Nebraska Public Library Commission's Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Regional Network Libraries.

CHARACTERISTICS - The deposits of talking books, tapes and braille books regionally located, will make this service available at the local geographical level and establish the State Regional Library as the focal coordinating agency.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS - The majority of handicapped are located in the populous eastern third of the state. The difficulty in locating these people in the sparsely populated areas and widely separated communities should be alleviated with this effort conducted at the local leval and with the resources also locally available.

MAP - See p. 34.

PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES - Regional Library for the Physically Handicapped and Visually Impaired, six Network Libraries yet to be named.

THE RIGHT TO READ

By
Evelyn Day Mullen

Evelyn Mullen is Library Services Program Officer and Regional Right to Read Representative in the Office of Education, DHEW, Region III, Philadelphia.

Many people, and certainly those in the educational community, feel that they have been hearing about the "Right to Read" for quite a long time and wonder if anything is really happening. Others, and they too are many, hear the phrase so often that they finally ask "What is the Right to Read?" So perhaps that is the best place to start.

"The Right to Read: Target for the 70's" was first launched as a goal for American education by Dr. James E. Allen, then U.S. Commissioner of Education, in a speech before the National Association of School Boards in Los Angeles on September 23, 1969. Thus was born the national Right to Read Effort which can be described briefly as a coordinated endeavor undertaken by all segments of society, public and private, professional and non-professional, to insure that in the next decade Americans shall not be denied a full and productive life because of an inability to read effectively. This Effort, then, is **not** primarily a Federal effort, a single reading program nor a single reading method which is to be endorsed for the teaching of all, but a coordinated and cooperative effort.

Such a coordinated endeavor required planning which was done in 1969-70 by an **ad hoc** Task Force. As a result of the Task Force report, President Nixon announced the formation of a National Reading Council on July 31, 1970. Composed of a cross section of society (it has 55 members), the Council will provide the partnership structure through which the skills and resources of the communication media, business, labor and the general public will be mobilized and will join with the educational community and Government at all levels in a concerted attack on the reading problem. Mrs. Richard M. Nixon is Honorary Chairman of the Council, and the Chairman is Walter M. Straley, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The operating arm of the Council is the National Reading Center, whose activities will include coordinating the efforts of the contributing public and private organizations, organizing the training of citizen volunteers, developing public support and measuring the progress towards the goal. Dr. Donald G. Emery was named Director of the Center on October 20, 1970. The Center, at 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, publishes the **NRC Reader** (free on request). Two issues have appeared to date.

58 Concurrent with formation of the National Reading Council, a Right to Read Office was established in the Office of Education. It is responsible for coordinating and mustering support for the Right to Read Program from existing educational programs and funds administered by OE. The Right to Read Office is headed by Dr. Ruth Love Holloway.

In announcing her appointment, Dr. Sidney P. Marland, Commissioner of Education said, "The Right to Read Program has a top priority in the Office of Education and we are indeed fortunate to gain the services of a person with Dr. Holloway's capabilities to direct it. She will have a major role in this national effort to ensure that 99 percent of the people in the United States 16 years of age, and 90 percent of those over 16, will be functionally literate by the start of the next decade. Success in reaching this goal will involve improved reading instruction for more than 7 million school children with reading deficiencies, and for more than 15 million adults whose limited ability to read restricts their participation in our society." To support priority given the program, Dr. Holloway's staff has been increased from two to ten and she has been assured of $10 million already for special projects of the Office. Speaking to the American Library Assocation Conference in Dallas in June, 1971, Dr. Holloway said she was starting her new job with several basic assumptions, one of which was that now is the time for practical programs to teach reading rather than more research on the subject, and another, that we would not find a single-shot solution to a complex problem like reading.

Although it is estimated that approximately $500 million a year from the U.S. Office of Education is already going into reading programs across the nation it is difficult to pinpoint specific activities since the funds come from so many different programs and through so many units of the Office of Education. Some projects presently funded and from which we are beginning to have excellent reports, include the following:

Research - The National Center for Educational Research and Development in July, 1970, awarded more than $500,000 under the amended Cooperative Research Act for three initial research projects. Briefly stated these are:

Educational Testing Service (Eastern) Princeton, N.J., to develop standard for adult reading competence;
Rutgers, The State University of N.J., for a search of scientific literature to identify promising lines of investigating and determine work needed to produce valid models of the reading process, the learning-to-read process, and of language acquisition;
Educational Testing Service (Western) Berkeley, California, to produce a profile of reading achievement in the U.S. by age, sex, ethnic background, and other groupings, using current reading statistics.

Exemplary Public Library Reading and Reading-Related Programs for Children, an OE contact with Herner and Company to identify, validate by on-site visits and describe such programs. On-site visits have been completed.

Notable Reading Projects Supported by Title II of ESEA is a series of six reports (each report describing several projects) being done by the Office of Education, Division of State Agency Cooperation with the assistance of the State education agencies. The first report is now available from the Division of State Agency Cooperation, OE, Seventh and D Streets S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

Model Reading Programs. The National Center for Educational Communication has announced publication of booklets which describe ten model reading programs. The programs come from urban, suburban, and rural districts, serve children from kindergarten through 12th grade, and range in additional cost from $100 to $300 per pupil. Booklets are available from NCEC Acess, P.O. Box 682, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

National Assessment of Educational Progress. The start of the assessment of reading skills was advanced from October, 1971, to October, 1970, and the report will probably be available by the end of 1971.

Other activities (such as projects in OE's Regional Laboratories and Research and Development Centers) too numerous to mention here are underway but the above noted projects should provide some interesting background information as well as actual project descriptions.

Recommended reading for all those interested in the Right to Read, is **Interview with Dr. Ruth Love Holloway,** published in the June, 1971, issue of the Nation's Schools.

A useful and enjoyable means of encouraging library involvement in the Right to Read is The Office of Education's film, "Right to Read". Prints have been deposited with the Modern Talking Pictures Service, (3718 Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri, Telephone: 816-561-1208). The Kansas City M.T.P.S. serves Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska (M.T.P.S., Cedar Rapids, 319-363-8144, serves Iowa.) Prints are available for loan at no charge. A print is also available from Lincoln City Libraries and Nebraska Public Library Commission Cooperative Film Service, State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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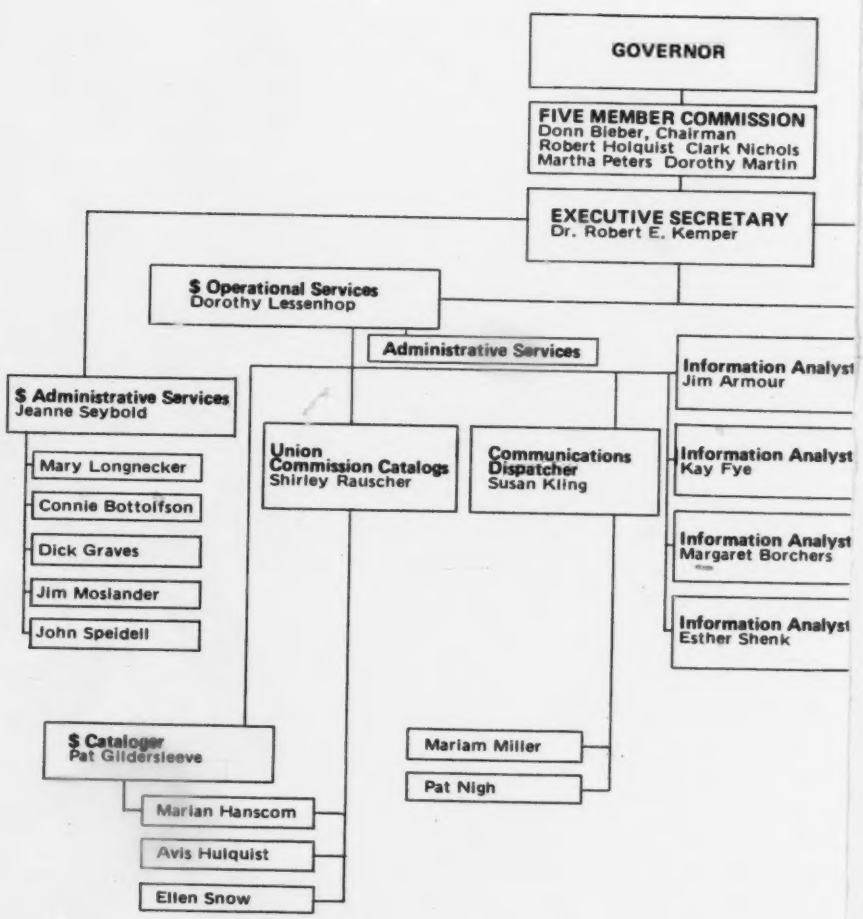
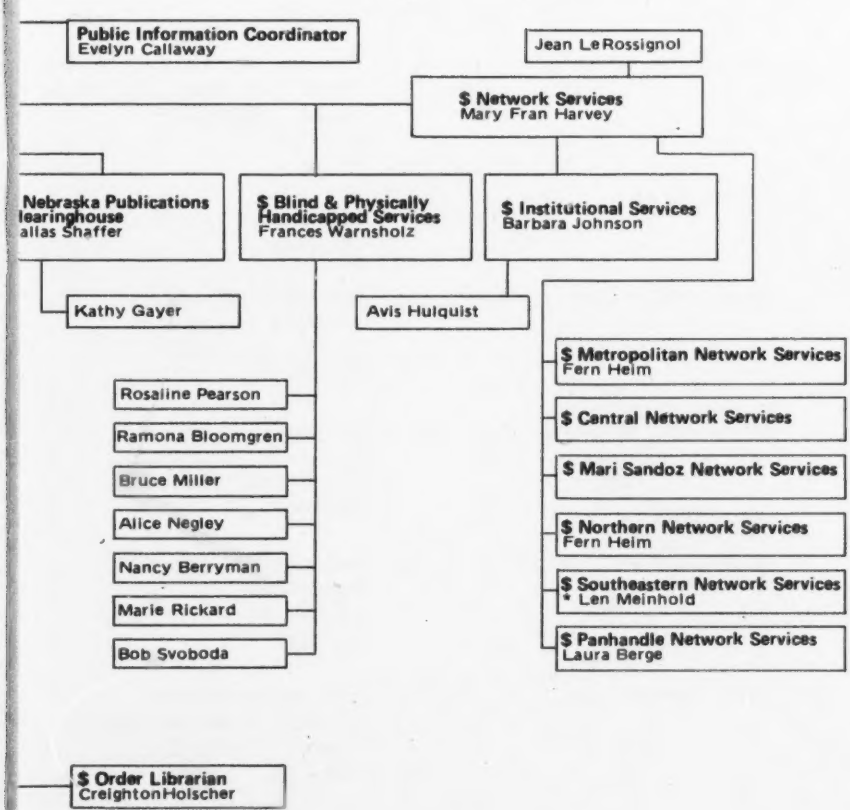
A LOOK at the LIBRARY PLANNERS

62 **NEBRASKA LIBRARY COMMISSION**
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



$ POTENTIAL BUDGET ENTITY
*** CONTRACTED THROUGH LINCOLN PUBLIC**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A LOOK at IDEAS and LAWS for the 70's

73 NATION

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NEBRASKA LIBRARY LAWS

Statutes governing libraries in the State of Nebraska are contained in Chapter 51, Libraries and Museums, of the REVISED STATUTES OF NEBRASKA, 1943, REISSUE OF 1968, and the REVISED STATUTES SUPPLEMENT, 1969.

Article 1, Sections 51-101—51-112, pertain to the State Law Library which is provided for in the state constitution.

Article 2, Sections 51-201—51-220, pertain to Municipal Libraries.

Sections remain the same except for 51-201, which was amended March, 1971, to repeal the original section to permit the increase of the maximum mill levy which may be imposed for the support of municipal libraries from two to three mills, and Section 51-210 changed to allow every library board created under the provisions of Sections 51-201—51-219 to have power to purchase or lease grounds, to exercise the power of eminent domain and condemn real estate for the purpose of securing a site for a library building. The procedure to condemn property shall be exercised in the manner set forth in sections 76-70-724.

Article 3, Sections 51-301—51-319, pertain to County and Regional Libraries. Two sections have been changed as of February, 1971. Section 51-307 now requires that a regional library commission shall appoint a county or regional librarian, and that portion of the statute which requires a board of library examiners and a certificate of qualification has been removed from the statutes.

Section 51-316 was amended, along with Article 2, Section 51-201, to permit the increase of the maximum mill levy for support of county and regional libraries from one to two mills. (This Article, seldom used, has been superseded by the Interlocal Cooperation Act, a copy of which is attached.)

Article 4, Sections 51-401—41-410, pertain to the Nebraska Public Library Commission. At this time, all sections remain the same but you should be aware that Legislative Bill 1033 introduced in the first session of the 82nd Legislature, has been placed on file and will be voted upon in the next session of the Legislature. If voted upon favorably, the bill will change the name of the Commission to the Nebraska Library Commission; the title of the Executive Secretary to Director; enlarge the Commission from five to six members, each member to serve a term of three years;

redefine the powers and duties as now specified; and repeal the original Sections 51-309, 51-401–51-410. 73

Article 5, Sections 51-501–51-513, pertain to Museums.

ARTICLE 2
MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES
Cross References

Cities:
First-class:
Authority to establish and maintain, see section 16-251
Sinking fund, purpose, tax, see section 19-1302
Metropolitan class:
Authority to establish and maintain, see section 14-102.
Employees' retirement fund, provisions as to, see sections 14-127 to 14-135.05.
Primary Class, establish, see section 15-230.
Second-class, sinking fund, purpose, tax, see section 19-1302.
Villages, sinking fund, purpose, tax, see section 19-1302.

Section.

51-201. Municipal libraries; establishment; tax; amount authorized; library fund; county library, election required; discontinue; care; county.
51-202. City or village library; library board; members; appointment; terms; vacancies; how filled
51-203. County or township library; board; members; appointment; terms; vacancies; how filled.
51-204. Library board; organization; officers; quorum.
51-205. Library board; rules and regulations.
51-206. Library board; mortgages; release or renewal.
51-207. Library board; funds; buildings; custody and control.
51-208. Library board; use of library for city or school purposes; contracts.
51-209. Public library; funds; disbursements.
51-210. Library board; building sites; acquisition; procedure.
51-211. Library board; general powers.
51-212. Public library; use and purpose.
51-213. Library board; annual report; contents.
51-214. Rules and regulations; penalties; action to recover; disposition of funds collected.

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51-215. Public library; donations; library board may accept.
51-216. Real estate; sale and conveyance; conditions.
51-217. Public library; use by school districts.
51-218. Public library; property; exemption from execution and taxation.
51-219. Private and associate libraries; deposit and use; library board may accept; requirements.
51-220. Law library; establishment; maintenance; supervision.

51-201. Municipal libraries; establishment; tax; amount authorized; library fund; county library, election required; discontinue; care; county. The city council of any city, the board of trustees of any incorporated village, the county board of any county, and the electors of any township at their annual town meeting shall have the power to establish a public library free for the use of the inhabitants of such city, village, county, or township. Any of those named may also contract for the use of a public library already established and may levy a tax of not more than two mills on the dollar upon the assessed value of all the taxable property in such city, village, township, or county, except intangible property, annually to be levied and collected in like manner as other taxes in such city, village, county, or township; *Provided,* that when any county discontinues township organization the county shall levy and collect a tax of not more than two mills for such public library. The amount collected from such levy shall be known as the library fund. When the county board makes a levy for a county library, it shall omit from the levy of the library tax all property within the limits of any city, village, or township in such county which already maintains a library by public tax. Before establishing a county library or levying a tax for a county library, the county board shall submit the question to the voters of the county and a majority of the voters voting thereon shall have authorized the establishment of such county library and the levying of the tax. Such questions shall be submitted at a general election only and when so submitted and carried, it is hereby made the duty of the county board to include the county library in its next succeeding estimate and levy.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 1, p. 313; R.S. 1913, § 3792; Laws 1919, c. 120, § 1, p. 285; C.S. 1922, § 3185; C.S. 1929, § 51-201; Laws Laws 1931, c. 98, § 1, p. 267; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-201; R.S. 1943, § 51-210; Laws 1951, c. 170, § 1, p. 657; Laws 1953, c. 287, § 65, p. 968; Laws 1957, c. 223, § 1, p. 765, Laws 1967, c. 120, § 2, p. 384.

51-202. City or village library; library boards; members; appointment; terms; vacancies; how filled. When any city council or village board shall have decided by ordinance to establish and maintain a public library and reading room under sections 51-201 to 51-219, it shall elect a library board of five members to be chosen from the citizens at large, of which board neither the mayor nor any member of the city council or village board shall be a member. The directors first elected shall hold their office, one

for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of four years, and one for a term of five years from the first day of July following their election, and one director shall be chosen annually thereafter for a term of five years; *Provided,* that the city council or village board may by ordinance make the terms of members of the library board for a shorter period. In cases of vacancies by resignation, removal, or otherwise the city council or village board shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired term. Cities having home rule charters shall have the power to fix by ordinance the number of members and length of terms of members of such library boards. No director shall receive any pay or compensation for any services rendered as a member of the board. 75

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 2, p. 314; R.S. 1913, § 3793; Laws 1919, c. 120, § 2, p. 286; Laws 1921, c. 233, § 1, p. 831; C.S. 1922, § 3186; C.S. 1929, § 51-202; R.S. 1943, § 51-202; Laws 1961, c. 254, § 1, p. 748; Laws 1967, c. 329, § 1, p. 874.

51-203. County or township library; board; members; appointment; terms; vacancies; how filled. When the county board of any county or the electors of any township shall have voted to establish and maintain a public library, the county board of such county or the township board of such township shall appoint a library board of five members, no member of which shall be a member of the county or township board, one for a term of one year, one for a term of two year, one for a term of three years, one for a term of four years, and one for a term of five years, from the first day of July following their appointment; and thereafter the county or township board shall appoint annually one director to serve for a term of five years. Such county or township board shall have the power to fill for the unexpired term any vacancy which may occur in the county or township library board. No director shall receive any pay or compensation for any services rendered as a member of such board.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 3, p. 314; R.S. 1913, § 3794; Laws 1919, c. 120, § 3, p. 287; C.S. 1922, § 3187; C.S. 1929, § 51-203.

51-204. Library board; organizations; officers; quorum. The directors of any city, village, county or township library shall immediately after their appointment meet and organize by electing from their number a president, secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary. Three members of a city or village library board, and three members of a county or township library board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sources: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 4, p. 315; R.S. 1913, § 3795; C.S. 1922, § 3188, Laws 1923, c. 148, § 1, p. 363; Laws 1925, c. 38, § 1, p. 148; C.S. 1929, § 51-204; Laws 1941, c. 103, § 1, p. 421; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-204.

76 **51-205.** Library board; rules and regulations. The library board shall have the power to make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for its own guidance and for the government of the library and reading room as it may deem expedient, not inconsistent with sections 51-201 to 51-219.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 4, p. 315; R.S. 1913, § 3795; C.S. 1922, § 3188; Laws 1923, c. 148, § 1, p. 363; Laws 1925, c. 38, § 1, p. 149; C.S. 1929, § 51-204; Laws 1941, c. 103, § 1, p. 421; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-204.

51-206. Library board; mortgages; release or renewal. The president shall have the power to release, upon full payment, any mortgage constituting a credit to the library fund and standing in the name of such library board. The signature of the president on any such release shall be authenticated by the secretary of the board. The president and secretary in like manner, upon resolution duly passed and adopted by the board, may renew any such mortgage.

Source: Laws 1925, c. 38, § 1, p. 149; C.S. 1929, § 51-204; Laws 1941, c. 103, § 1, p. 421; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-204.

51-207. Library board; funds; buildings; custody and control. The library board shall have exclusive control of expenditures, of all money collected or donated to the credit of the library fund, of the renting and construction of any library building, and the supervision, care and custody of the ground, rooms or buildings constructed, leased or set apart for that purpose.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 4, p. 315; R.S. 1913, § 3795; C.S. 1922, § 3188; Laws 1923, c. 148, § 1, p. 363; Laws 1925, c. 38, § 1, p. 149; C.S. 1929, § 51-204; Laws 1941, c. 103, § 1, p. 421; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-204.

51-208. Library board; use of library for city or school purposes; contracts. The library board of any public library may contract with the city council of any city, with the trustees of any incorporated village, with the county board of the county in which such library is located or of any adjacent county, or with the directors of any school district, to furnish the use and privilege of its library to the inhabitants of such city, village county, township or school district, to the extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 4, p. 315: R.S. 1913, § 3795; C.S. 1922, § 3188,; Laws 1923, c. 148, § 1, p. 363; Laws 1925, c. 38, § 1, p. 149; C.S. 1929, § 51-204; Laws 1941, c. 103, § 1, p. 422; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-204.

51-209. Public library; funds; disbursements. All taxes levied or collected and all funds donated or in any way acquired for the erection, maintenance, or support of any public library shall be kept for the use of the library, separate and apart from all other funds of the city, village, county or township, and shall be drawn upon and paid out by the treasurer of such city, village, county or township upon vouchers signed by the president of the library board and authenticated by the secretary of such board, and shall not be used or disbursed for any other purpose or in any other manner.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 5, p. 315; R.S. 1913, § 3796; C.S. 1922, § 3189; C.S. 1929, § 51-205.

51-210. Library board; building sites; acquisition; procedure. Every library board created under the provisions of sections 51-201 to 51-219, inclusive, shall have power to purchase or lease grounds, to exercise the power of eminent domain and to condemn real estate, except such as may be already occupied by permanent structures for business purposes, for the purpose of securing a site for a library building. The procedure to condemn property shall be exercised in the manner set forth in sections 76-704 to 76-724.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 6, p. 316; R.S. 1913, § 3797; Laws 1917, c. 86, § 1, p. 223; C.S. 1922, § 3190; C.S. 1929, § 51-206; R.S. 1943, § 51-210; Laws 1951, c. 101, § 100, p. 494.

51-211. Library board; general powers. The library board shall have power to erect, lease, or occupy an appropriate building for the use of such library; to appoint a suitable librarian and assistants, to fix their compensation and to remove their appointees at pleasure. It shall have the power to establish regulations for the government of such library as may be deemed necessary for its preservation and to maintain its usefulness and effiency. It shall have power to fix and impose, by general rules, penalties and forfeitures for trespasses upon or injury to the library grounds, rooms, books, or other property, or for failure to return any book, or for violation of any by-law or regulation; and shall have and exercise such power as may be necessary to carry out the spirit and intent of sections 51-201 to 51-219 in establishing and maintaining a public library and reading room.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 6, p. 316; R.S. 1913, § 3797; Laws 1917, c. 86, § 1, p. 223; C.S. 1922, § 3190; C.S. 1929, § 51-206.

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78 **51-212.** Public library; use and purpose. Every library and reading room supported by public tax shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city, village, county, or township maintaining such library, subject always to such reasonable regulations as the library board may adopt to render such library of the greatest use to the inhabitants of said city, village county or township. The board may exclude from the use of the library and reading rooms any person who shall willfully violate or refuse to comply with rules and regulations established for the government thereof.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 7, p. 316; R.S. 1913, § 3798; C.S. 1922, § 3191; C.S. 1929, § 51-207.

51-213. Library board; annual report; contents. The library board shall on or before the second Monday in June in each year, make a report to the city council or village board or to the county or township board of the condition of its trust on June 1 of such year, showing all money received or expended; the number of books and periodicals on hand; newspapers and current literature subscribed for or donated to the reading room; the number of books and periodicals ordered by purchase, gift, or otherwise obtained during the year, and the number lost or missing; the number of and character of books loaned or issued, with such statistics, information and suggestions as it may deem of general interest, or as the city council, village, county or township board may require, which report shall be verified by affidavit of the proper officers of such board.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 8, p. 316; R.S. 1913, § 3799; C.S. 1922, § 3192; C.S. 1929, § 51-208.

51-214. Rules and regulations; penalties; action to recover; disposition of funds collected. Penalties imposed or accruing by any by-law or regulation of the library board may be recovered in a civil action before the police magistrate or any justice of the peace or other court having jurisdiction, such action to be instituted in the name of the library board of the city, village, county or township. Money collected in such actions shall be forthwith placed in the treasury of the city, village, township or county to the credit of the city, village, township or county library fund.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 9, p. 317; R.S. 1913, § 3800; C.S. 1922, § 3193; C.S. 1929, § 51-209.

51-215. Public library; donations; library board may accept. Any person may make donation of money, lands or other property for the benefit of any public library. The title to property so donated may be made to and shall vest in the library board of such library and their successors in office, and the board shall thereby become the owners thereof in trust to the uses of the public library of the city, village, township or county.
Sources: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 10, p. 317; R.S. 1913, § 3801; C.S. 1922, § 3194; C.S. 1929, § 51-210; Laws 1937, c. 123, § 1, p. 434; Laws 1941, c. 103, § 2, p. 422; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-210.

51-216. Real estate; sale and conveyance; conditions. The library board may, by resolution, direct the sale and conveyance of any real estate owned by the library board or by the public library, which is not used for library purposes, or of any real estate so donated or devised to said library board or to said public library upon such terms as the library board may deem best. Before any such sale is made the library board shall advertise such sale for three weeks in a legal newspaper published in the city, village, township or county in which the public library is situated, and such notice shall set out the time, place, terms, manner of sale, legal description of such real estate, and the right to reject any and all bids. If said bid or bids have not been rejected, then said real estate shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash, and the chairman of the library board, upon resolution of the library board directing him so to do, shall convey said real estate to the purchaser of said real estate upon his payment of his bid therefor; *Provided,* that if a remonstrance against such sale signed by thirty per cent of the electors of such city, village, township or county voting at the last regular city, village or county election be filed with the governing body of such city, village, township or county three or more days prior to the day set for sale, such property shall not then, nor within one year thereafter, be sold.
Source: Laws 1937, c. 123, § 1, p. 434; Laws 1941, c. 103, § 2, p. 422; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-210.

51-217. Public library; use by school districts. Any school district may in its discretion at its annual meeting, by a majority vote, authorize the school board to contract for the use of a public library by the inhabitants of such district.
Sources: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 11, p. 317, R.S. 1913, § 3802; C.S. 1922, § 3195; C.S. 1929, § 51-211.

51-218. Public library; property; exemption from execution and taxation. The property of any public library shall be exempt from execution and taxation, as is other public property.
Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 12, p. 317; R.S. 1913, § 3803; C.S. 1922, § 3196; C.S. 1929, § 51-212.

80 **51-219.** Private and associate libraries; deposit and use; library board may accept; requirements. The library board shall have power to authorize any circulating library, reading matter, or work of art belonging to any private person, association or corporation, to be deposited in the public library rooms, to be drawn or used outside of the rooms only on payment of such fee or membership as the person, corporation or association owning the same may require. Deposits may be removed by the owner thereof at pleasure, but the books or other reading matter so deposited in the rooms of any such public library shall be separately and distinctly marked and kept upon shelves apart from the books of the public city or town library. Every such private or associate library or other property so deposited in any public library, while so placed or remaining, shall, without charge, be subject to use and reading within the library room by any person who is an inhabitant of such city or town and entitled to the use of the free library.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 73, § 13, p. 318; R.S. 1913, § 3804; C.S. 1922, § 3197; C.S. 1929, § 51-213.

51-220 Law library; establishment; maintenance; supervision. The county boa[illegible]ay, when in its discretion it shall deem it advisable, provide by purchase or otherwise for the procuring and maintaining of a suitable law library for the use of the public. Such library shall be under the supervision of the judges of the district court of the county wherein the same is located.

Source: Laws 1911, c. 74, § 1, p. 319; R.S. 1913, § 3805; C.S. 1922, § 3198; C.S. 1929, § 51-214; R.S. 1943, § 51-220; Laws 1961, c. 255, § 1, p. 749.

ARTICLE 3
COUNTY AND REGIONAL LIBRARIES

Section

51-301. County and regional libraries; establishment.
51-302. County and regional libraries; location.
51-303. County and regional libraries; cities, villages, townships may join; township discontinued; county; levy; tax.
51-304. County and regional libraries; withdrawal by city, village, township libraries.
51-305. County and regional libraries; withdrawal; notice of intention; publication.
51-306. Board of library examiners; members; expenses; powers. Repealed 1971.
51-307. County and regional librarian; qualifications; term.
51-308. County library; supervision; employees; powers of county board.
51-309. County library; employees; qualifications.
51-310. Regional library; library commission; members, duties.
51-311. County or regional librarian; oath; bond.
51-312. County or regional librarian; duties.
51-313. County or regional librarian; salary; expenses; payment.
51-314. County and regional libraries; supervision; conventions.
51-315. County or regional librarian; annual report.
51-316. County or regional library; tax; amount authorized.
51-317. County or regional library; gifts and bequests; title; library tax; laws applicable.
51-318. County or regional libraries; funds; control; disbursements.
51-319. County or regional libraries; disestablishment.

51-301. County and regional libraries; establishment. Notwithstanding any more general or special law respecting libraries, the county boards of the several counties, when authorized by a majority of the electors of any county residing outside cities, villages or townships at that time maintaining a public library by public tax, voting at a general election on the proposition hereinafter named, shall establish within their respective counties, county libraries in the manner and with the functions prescribed in sections 51-301 to 51-319; or two or more counties may cooperate to form a regional library in the same manner and with the same functions.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 1, p. 364; Laws 1941, c. 102, § 1, p. 420; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-401.

82 **51-302.** County and regional libraries; location. The county board of any county may establish at the county seat or some centrally located town a county library, or two or more counties may cooperate to from a regional library at a reasonable centrally located town or city for that part of such county or countries lying outside of incorporated cities and villages maintaining public libraries, and outside of townships maintaining township libraries, and for all such additional portions of such county or counties as may elect to become a part of, or to participate in, such county or regional library systems as hereinafter provided.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 2, p. 364; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-402.

51-303. County and regional libraries; cities, villages, townships may join; township; discontinued; county; levy, tax. After the establishment of a county or regional library as provided in sections 51-301 to 51-319, the board of trustees, city council or other governing authority of any incorporated city or village in the county or counties maintaining a public library, or the library board of any township library, may notify the county board or the commissioners of the regional library, that such city, village or township library desires to become a part of the county or regional library system, and thereafter such city, village or township library shall be liable to taxes levied for county or regional library purposes; *Provided,* that when any county discontinues township organization the county shall assume the liability for taxes for the township library.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 3, p. 364; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-403; R.S. 1943, § 51-303; Laws 1967, c. 120, § 3, p. 385.

51-304. County and regional libraries; withdrawal by city, village, township libraries. The board of trustees, city council or other governing authority of any incorporated city or town in the county or region, or the library board of any township library commissioners that such city, village or township library no longer desires to be a part of the county library system, and thereafter such city, village or township library shall cease to participate in the benefits of such county or regional library, and the property situated in such city, village, or township library shall not be liable for taxes levied to support or maintain county or regional library purposes.
Sources: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 3, p. 365; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-403.

51-305. County and regional libraries; withdrawal; notice of intention; publication. The board of trustees, city council or other governing authority of any incorporated city or village, or the board of trustees of any township library, shall publish, at least once a week for two successive weeks prior either to giving or to withdrawing such notice, in a legal newspaper designated by said board of trustees, city council or library board, published in or of general circulation in such city, village, or township, notice of such contemplated action, giving therein the date and the place of the meeting at which such contemplated action is proposed to be taken.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 3, p. 365; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-403.

51-306. Board of library examiners; members; expenses; powers. A commission is hereby created to be known as the board of library examiners, consisting of the executive secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, who shall be ex officio chairman of said board, the librarian of the Omaha public library. The members of the said board shall receive no compensation for their services except for actual and necessary expenses incurred while engaged in the business of the commission, to be paid out of the Nebraska Public Library Commission maintenance funds. The board shall pass upon the qualifications of all persons desiring to become county or regional librarians, and may, in writing, adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with law for its own government and for carrying out the purposes of sections 51-301 to 51-319. Persons of either sex shall be eligible for certification for the office of county or regional librarian.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114. § 4, p. 365; C.S. Supp. 1941, § 51-404.

51-307. County and regional librarians; term. Upon the establishment of a county or regional library the county board or regional library commission shall appoint a county or regional librarian who shall hold office for a term of four years, subject to prior removal for cause, after a hearing by said commission or commissioners.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 5, p. 366; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-405.
Laws 1971, LB 95 § 1 Effective date August 25, 1971

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84 **51-308.** County library; supervision; employees; powers of county board. The county library shall be under the general supervision of the county board, which shall have power to make general rules and regulations regarding the policy of the county library; to establish, upon the recommendation of the county librarian, branches and stations throughout the county and to locate said branches and stations in incorporated cities and villages wherever deemed advisable; to determine the number and kind of employees of such library; and to appoint and dismiss such employees upon the recommendation of the county librarian. Such employees shall not be removed except for cause, and in case any such employees are no longer required, such removed employee shall have the first right to be restored to such employment when such services are again required, but the county board may, at the time of appointing any employee, and upon the recommendation of the county librarian, enter into an agreement that such employee be employed for a definite time only.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 6, p. 366; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-406.

51-309. County library; employees, qualification. All employees of the county library whose duties require special training in library work shall be graded in grades to be established by the county librarian, with the advice and approval of the executive secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, according to the duties required of them. experience in library work, and other qualifications for the service required. Before appointment to a position in the graded service, the candidate must pass an examination appropriate to the position sought, satisfactory to the county librarian, and show a satisfactory experience in library work. Work in approved library schools, or libraries, or certificates issued by the state board for the certification of librarians or board of library examiners, may be accepted by the county librarian in lieu of such examination. The county librarian may also accept as apprentices, without compensation, candidates possessing personal qualfications satisfactory to him, and may dismiss the same at any time if in his judgement their work is not satisfactory to him.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 6, p. 366; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-406.

51-310. Regional library; library commission; members; duties. The regional library shall be under the general supervision of a regional library commission which shall consist of not more than two commissioners from each of the county boards of the counties cooperating to form the regional library. Such commissioners shall be designated by their respective county boards. Their powers and duties and the general management and operation of the regional libraries shall be the same as for the county libraries.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 6, p. 367; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-406.

51-311. County or regional librarian; oath; bond. The county or regional librarian shall, prior to entering upon the duties of his office, file with the county clerk or regional library commission the usual oath of office and bond, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, with sufficient sureties approved by a judge of the county court in the county or any one of the counties of which the librarian is to be the county or regional librarian, in such sum as may be determined by the county board or boards, as the case may be.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 7, p. 367; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-407.

51-312. County or regional librarian; duties. The county or regional librarian shall, subject to the general rules adopted by the county board or regional library commission, build up and manage, according to accepted principles of library management, a library for the use of the people of the county or region, and shall determine what books and other library equipment shall be purchased.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 7, p. 367; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-407.

51-313. County or regional librarian; salary; expenses; payment. The salary of each of the county librarians shall be paid by each of such counties in equal monthly installments, at the same time and in the same manner and out of the same fund as the salaries of the other county officers are paid. The county or regional librarian and his assistant shall be allowed actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred on the business of the office, including mileage at the rate fixed by law for members of the county board.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 7, p. 367; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-407.

51-314. County and regional libraries; supervision; conventions. The county or regional libraries of the state shall be under the general supervision of the executive secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, who shall from time to time, either personally or by one of his assistants, visit the county or regional libraries and inquire into their condition. The actual and necessary expenses of such visits shall be paid out of the Nebraska Public Library Commission fund. The executive secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission may call a convention of county or regional librarians, to assemble at such time and place as he shall deem most convenient, for the discussion of questions pertaining to the superivison and administration of the county or regional libraries as shall properly be brought before it. It is hereby made the duty of all the county or regional librarians to attend and take part in the proceedings of such convention. The actual and necessary expenses of the county or regional librarians attending the convention shall be paid out of the county or regional library fund.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 8, p. 367; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-408.

86 **51-315.** County or regional librarian; annual report. The county or regional librarian shall, on or before July 31 in each year, report to the county or regional library commission and to the executive secretary of the Nebraska public library commission on the condition of the county or regional library for the year ending June 30 preceding. Such reports shall, in addition to other matters deemed expedient by the county or regional librarian, contain such statistical and other information as may be deemed desirable by the executive secretary. For this purpose the executive secretary may send to the several county librarians, instructions or question blanks in order to obtain the material for a comparative study of library conditions in the state.
Source: Laws 1935, . 114, § 9, p 368; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-409.

51-316. County or regional library; tax; amount authorized. The county board or the regional library commissioners through their respective county boards shall, after a county or regional library has been established, annually levy, in the same manner and at the same time as other county taxes are levied and in addition to all other taxes, a tax not to exceed one mill on the dollar upon the assessed value of all the taxable property in such county, except intangible property, outside of incorporated cities and villages maintaining public libraries, or a township maintaining a public library, and upon all property within incorporated cities, villages, or townships maintaining such a library, which have elected to become a part of such county library system as provided in sections 51-301 to 51-319, for the purpose of purchasing property for, establishing, and maintaining a county library.
Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 10, p. 368; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-410; R.S. 1943, § 51-316; Laws 1953, c. 287, § 66, p. 969.

51-317. County or regional library; gifts and bequests; title; library tax; laws applicable. The county board or the regional library commissioners are authorized to receive, on behalf of the county or region, any gift, bequest or devise for the county or regional library, or for any branch or subdivision thereof. The title to all property belonging to the county library shall be vested in the county, or that belonging to the regional library shall be vested in the regional library commission. All laws applicable to the collection of county taxes shall apply to the tax for library purposes levied in accordance with sections 51-301 to 51-319.
Sources: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 10, p. 369; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-410.

51-318. County or regional libraries; funds; control; disbursements. All funds of the county library, whether derived from taxation or otherwise, shall be in the custody of the county treasurer. All funds of the regional library, whether derived from taxation or otherwise, shall be in the custody of the treasurer of one of the counties forming the region when properly designated as custodian of funds by the regional library commission. They shall constitute a separate fund, called the county or regional library fund,

as the case may be, and shall not be used for any purposes except those of the county or regional library. Each claim against the county library or regional library shall be authorized and approved by the county or regional librarian, or, in his absence from the county, by his designated deputy. It shall then be audited, allowed and paid in the same manner as are all other claims against the county. 87

Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 10, p. 369; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-410.

51-319. County or regional libraries; disestablishment. After a county library has been established it may be disestablished in the same manner as it was established, or after a regional library has been established it may be disestablished in the same manner as it was established.

Source: Laws 1935, c. 114, § 11, p. 369; C.S. Supp., 1941, § 51-411.

ARTICLE 4
NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Section.

51-401. Nebraska Public Library Commission; members; term.
51-402. Public Library Commission; expenses; payment.
51-403. Public Library Commission; powers and duties; executive secretary; appointment; salary.
51-403.01. Repealed. Laws 1959, c. 266, § 1.
51-403.02. Repealed. Laws 1963, c. 341, § 1.
51-403.03. Public Library Commission; executive secretary; salary increase; when effective.
51-404. Executive secretary; duties.
51-405. Local libraries, organizations; entitled to privileges, when.
51-406. Books; loans to libraries, schools, clubs.
51-407. Public Library Commission; reports from all libraries required.
51-408. Public Library Commission; assistance to local libraries.
51-409. Public Library Commission; office.
51-410. Public Library Commission; disbursements; power of secretary.

AS AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA
EIGHTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
FIRST SESSION
Legislative Bill 1033

Introduced by Committee on Miscellaneous subjects, J. James Waldron, 42nd District, Chairman; Ellen E. Craft, 45th District; Herbert J. Duis, 39th District; Eugene T. Mahoney, 5th District; William Skarda, Jr., 7th District; Richard Maresh, 32nd District; Thomas C. Kennedy, 21st District; Jerome Warner, 25th District.

88 Read first time May 4, 1971
Placed on General File
Sent to printer May 4, 1971
Final form sent to printer
Passed by the Legislature January 17, 1972.

A BILL

FOR AN ACT to amend sections 51-309, 51-314, 51-315, and 51-401 to 51-410, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, relating to libraries; to change the name of the Nebraska Public Library Commission; to increase the membership of the library commission; to designate the terms of members; to provide for a director; to redefine powers and duties as specified; and to repeal the original sections.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska.

Section 1. That section 51-309, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows.

51-309. All employees of the county library whose duties require special training in library work shall be graded in grades to be established by the county librarian, with the advice and approval of the **director** of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, according to the duties required of them, experience in library work, and other qualifications for the service required. Before appointment to a position in the graded service, the candidate must pass an examination appropriate to the position sought, satisfactory to the county librarian, and show a satisfactory experience in library work. Work in approved library schools or libraries, or certificates issued by the state board for the certification of librarians or board of library examiners, may be accepted by the county librarian in lieu of such examination. The county librarian may also accept as apprentices, without compensation, candidates possessing personal qualifcations satisfactory to him, and may dismiss the same at any time if in his judgment their work is not satisfactory to him.

Sec. 2. That section 51-314, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-314. The county or regional libraries of the state shall be under the general supervision of the director of the Nebraska Library Commission, who shall from time to time, either personally or by one of his assistants, visit the county or regional libraries and inquire into their condition. The actual and necessary expenses of such visits shall be paid out of the Nebraska Library Commission Fund. The director of the Nebraska Library Commission may call a convention of county or regional librarians, to assemble at such time and place as he shall deem most convenient, for the discussion of questions pertaining to the supervision and administration of the county or regional libraries as shall properly be brought before it. It is hereby made the duty of all the county or regional librarians to attend and take part in the proceedings of such convention. The actual and necessary expenses of the county or regional librarians attending the

convention shall be paid out of the county or regional library fund.

Sec. 3. That section 51-315, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-315. The county or regional librarian shall, on or before July 31 in each year, report to the county or regional library commission and to the director of the Nebraska Library Commission on the condition of the county or regional library, for the year ending June 30 preceding. Such reports, shall, in addition to other matters deemed expedient by the county or regional librarian, contain such statistical and other information as may be deemed desirable by the director. For this purpose the director may send to the several county librarians, instructions or question blanks in order to obtain the material for a comparative study of library conditions in the state.

Sec. 4. That section 51-401, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-401. A Nebraska Library Commission is hereby established composed of six members to be appointed by the Governor, one to serve one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, and thereafter the Governor shall appoint a new member annually to serve for a term of three years and no person shall be appointed to more than two successive terms.

Sec. 5. That section 51-402, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-402. The members of the Nebraska Library Commission shall serve without pay. They shall receive remuneration for traveling and actual expenses incurred while engaged in the business of the commission. These expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the Nebraska Public Library Commission.

Sec. 6. That section 51-403, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-403. The powers and duties of the Nebraska Library Commission shall be (1) to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with law for its government and operations, (2) to appoint **a director,** at a salary to be fixed by the commission, who shall be a technically trained, qualified, and experienced librarian, **a graduate of an American Library Association accredited library school,** to administer the work of the commission as hereinafter specified, (3) to require the **director** to execute an official bond to the State of Nebraska in the penal sum of three thousand dollars, (4) to authorize the **director** to employ such assistance as may be necessary to properly carry out the requirements of sections 51-401 to 51-410, (5) to be responsible for the statewide promotion, development, and coordination of library programs and services in accordance with nationally acceptable library standards, (6) to receive, as the legally designated state governmental agency, federal library funds which by federal law are to be dispersed within the state by a prescribed formula,

(7), to accept and administer any gifts, bequests, and legacies which, in the opinion of the director and the commission, may be of value to it, and (8) to make a biennial report for the past two fiscal years to the Governor of its activities and the progress of its work on or before December 15 in each even-numbered year.

Sec. 7. That section 51-403.03, Reissure Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-403.03. Section 51-403 shall be so interpreted as to effectuate its general purpose, to provide, in the public interest, adequate compensation as therein provided for the director of the Nebraska Library Commission: and to permit a change of such salary as soon as same may become operative under the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Sec. 8. That section 51-404, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-404. It shall be the duty of the director of the commission (1) to administer the work and activities of the commission, (2) to purchase books, periodicals, other library materials and all necessary equipment and supplies for the commission, (3) to keep a catalogue of all books and periodicials and other library materials belonging to the commission, (4) to keep a record of all books and property added to the library of the commission, and the cost thereof, and (5) to keep a record of all books periodicals and other library materials loaned by the commission and notify the borrowers of the expiration period of the loan, and (6) to keep fiscal and other operational records in accordance with state regulations.

Sec. 9. That section 51-405, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-405. Any library, governmental agency, or any body of citizens or taxpayers organized for library purposes shall, upon complying with the rules prescribed by the Nebraska Library Commission, be entitled to the commission's services.

Sec. 10. That section 51-406, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-406. Any books, collection of books or other property of the Nebraska Library Commission may be loaned to any library, under such rules for the safekeeping, preservation, care, handling, and management of the same as may be fixed by the Nebraska Library Commission.

Sec. 11. That section 51-407, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-407. The director shall each year obtain from all libraries in the state reports showing the conditions, growth, development and manner of conducting such libraries, together with such other facts and statistics regarding the same as may be deemed of public interest by the Nebraska Library Commission.

Sec. 12. That section 51-408, Reissue, Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows: 91

51-408. The director shall when asked give advice and instruction to all libraries or individuals and to all communities which may propose to establish libraries as to the best means for establishing, organizing and administering such libraries, selecting and cataloging books, and other duties of library management. The director shall, so far as possible, promote and assist by counsel and encouragement the formation of libraries where none exist, and the director may send one of his employees or assistants to aid in organizing new libraries or improving those already established.

Sec. 13. That section 51-409, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-409. Offices for the Nebraska Library Commission shall be provided in the Capitol.

Sec. 14. That section 51-410, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-410. The director may from time to time as needed draw a voucher signed by himself in favor of any party to whom money is due, stating in such voucher what the money is to be used for. Upon presentation of such order the Director of Administrative Services shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount thereof, not exceeding the amount of the appropriation for the purposes of the Nebraska Library Commission.

Sec. 15. That original sections 51-309, 51-314, 51-315, and 51-401 to 51-410, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, are repealed.

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LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA
EIGHTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
FIRST SESSION
Legislative Bill 95
FINAL READING

Introduced by Fern Hubbard Orme, 29th District; Donald Elrod, 35th District; Willard H. Waldo, 31st District.

Read first time January 7, 1971
Referred to committee on Miscellaneous Subjects
Sent to printer January 7, 1971
Final form sent to printer February 2, 1971.

A BILL
FOR AN ACT to amend section 51-307, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, relating to libraries; to abolish the board of library examiners; and to repeal the original section and also section 51-306, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943.
Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,

Section 1. That section 51-307, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-307. Upon the establishment of a county or regional library the county board or regional library commission shall appoint a county or regional librarian who shall hold office for a term of four years, subject to prior removal for cause, after a hearing by said commission or commissioners.

Sec. 2. That original section 51-307, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, and also section 51-306, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, are repealed.

LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA
EIGHTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
FIRST SESSION
Legislative Bill 493
FINAL READING

Introduced by J. James Waldron, 42nd District; Richard F. Proud, 12th District; William H. Hasebroock, 18th District.

Read first time January 28, 1971
Referred to committee on Revenue
Sent to printer January 29, 1971
Final form sent to printer March 15, 1971.

A BILL

FOR AN ACT to amend section 51-201, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, and section 51-316, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1969, relating to libraries; to increase the maximum mill levy that may be imposed for libraries; and to repeal the original sections.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,

Section 1. That section 51-201, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

51-201. The city council of any city, the board of trustees of any incorporated village, the county board of any county, and the electors of any township at their annual town meeting shall have the power to establish a public library free for the use of the inhabitants of such city, village, county, or township. Any of those named may also contract for the use of a public library already established and may levy a tax of not more than **three** mills on the dollar upon the assessed value of all the taxable property in such city, village, township, or county, except intangible property, annually to be levied and collected in like manner as other taxes in such city, village, county, or township: *Provided,* that when any county discontinues township organization the county shall levy and collect a tax of not more than **three** mills for such public library. The amount collected from such levy shall be known as the library fund. When the county board makes a levy for a county library, it shall omit from the levy of the library tax all property within the limits of any city, village, or township in such county which already maintains a library by public tax. Before establishing a county library or levying a tax for a county library, the county board shall submit the question to the voters of the county and a majority of the voters voting thereon shall have authorized the establishment of such county library and the levying of the tax. Such questions shall be submitted at a general election only, and when so submitted and carried, it is hereby made the duty of the county board to include the county library in its next succeeding estimate and levy.

Sec. 2. That section 51-316, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1969, be amended to read as follows:

51-316. The county board or the regional library commissioners through their respective county boards shall, after a county or regional library has been established, when the annual budget statement has been adopted, annually levy, in the same manner and at the same time as other county taxes are levied and in addition to all other taxes, a tax in the amount required under the adopted budget statement to be received from taxation for the purpose of purchasing property for, establishing, and maintaining a county library, not to exceed **two mills** on the dollar upon the assessed value of all the taxable property in such county, except intangible property, outside of incorporated cities and villages maintaining public libraries, or a township maintaining public library, and upon all property within incorporated cities, villages, or townships maintaining such

94 a library, which have elected to become a part of such county library system as provided in sections 51-301 to 51-319.

Sec. 3. That original section 51-201, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, and section 51-316, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1969, are repealed.

ARTICLE 22
INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT

Section.

23-2201. Interlocal Cooperation Act; declaration of purpose.
23-2202. Interlocal Cooperation Act; citation of act.
23-2203. Interlocal Cooperation Act; definition of terms.
23-2204. Interlocal Cooperation Act; public agency; powers; agreements.
23-2205. Interlocal Cooperation Act; public agency; submission of agreements for approval, when.
23-2206. Interlocal Cooperation Act; public agency; appropriation of funds; supply personnel.
23-2207. Interlocal Cooperation Act; public agency; contracts with other agencies; authorization; contents.

23-2201. Interlocal Cooperation Act; declaration of purpose. It is the purpose of sections 23-2201 to 23-2207 to permit local governmental units to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other localities on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities in a manner and pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities.

Source: Laws 1963, c. 33, § 2, p. 1071, Effective date June 20, 1963.

23-2202. Interlocal Cooperation Act; citation of act. Sections 23-2201 to 23-2207 may be cited as the Interlocal Cooperation Act.

Source: Laws 1963, c. 333, § 3, p. 1071, Effective date June 20, 1963.

23-2204. Interlocal Cooperation Act; public agency; powers; agreements. 95
(1) any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this state having such power or powers, privilege or authority, and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that laws of such other state or of the United States permit such joint exercise or enjoyment. Any agency of the state government when acting jointly with any public agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges, and authority conferred by sections 23-2201 to 23-2207 upon a public agency.

(2) Any two or more public agencies may enter into agreements with one another for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of sections 23-2201 to 23-2207. Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or otherwise pursuant to law of the governing bodies of the participating public agencies shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

(3) Any such agreement shall specify the following:

(a) Its duration;

(b) The precise organization, composition, and nature of any separate legal or administrative entity created thereby together with the powers delegated thereto, provided such entity may be legally created;

(c) Its purpose or purposes;

(d) The manner of financing the joint or cooperative undertaking and of establishing and maintaining a budget therefor;

(e) The permissible method or methods to be employed in accomplishing the partial or complete termination of the agreement and for disposing of property upon such partial or complete termination; and

(f) Any other necessary and proper matters.

(4) In the event that the agreement does not establish a seperate legal entity to conduct the joint or cooperative undertaking, the agreement shall, in addition to items enumerated in subsection (3) of this section, contain the following:

(a) Provision for an administrator or a joint board responsible for administering the joint or cooperative undertaking. In the case of a joint board public agencies party to the agreement shall be represented; and

(b) The manner of acquiring, holding, and disposing of real and personal property used in the joint or cooperative undertaking.

(5) No agreement made pursuant to sections 23-2201 to 23-2207 shall relieve any public agency of any obligation or responsibility imposed upon it by law except that to the extent of actual and timely performance thereof by a joint board or other legal or administrative entity created by an agreement made hereunder, which performance may be offered in satisfaction of the obligation or responsibility.

Source: Laws 1963, c. 33, § 4, p. 1072, Effective date June 20, 1963.

96 **23-2205.** Interlocal Cooperation Act; public agency; submission of agreements for approval, when, in the event that an agreement made pursuant to sections 23-2201 to 23-2207 shall deal in whole or in part with the provision of services or facilities with regard to which an officer or agency of the state government has constitutional or statutory powers of control, the agreement shall, as a condition precedent to its entry into force, be submitted to the state officer or agency having such power of control and shall be approved or disapproved by him or it as to all matters within his or its jurisdiction; *Provided,* no agreement under sections 23-2201 to 23-2207 shall provide for generation, transmission or distribution of electricity.
Source: Laws 1963, c. 333, § 5, p. 1073, Effective date June 20, 1963.

23-2206. Interlocal Cooperation Act; public agency; appropriation of funds; supply personnel. Any public agency entering into an agreement pursuant to sections 23-2201 to 23-2207 may appropriate funds and may sell, lease, give, or otherwise supply the administrative joint board or other legal or administrative entity created to operate the joint or cooperative undertaking by providing such personnel or services therefor as may be within its legal power to furnish.
Source: Laws 1963, c. 333, § 6, p. 1073, Effective date June 20, 1963.

23-2207. Interlocal Cooperation Act; public agency; contracts with other agencies; authorization; contents. Any one or more public agencies may contract with any one or more other public agencies to perform any governmental service, activity, or undertaking which each public agency entering into the contract is authorized by law to perform; *Provided,* that such contract shall be authorized by the governing body of each party to the contract. Such contract shall set forth fully the purposes, powers, rights, objectives, and responsibilities of the contracting parties.
Source: Laws 1963, c. 333, § 7, p. 1074, Effective date June 20, 1963.

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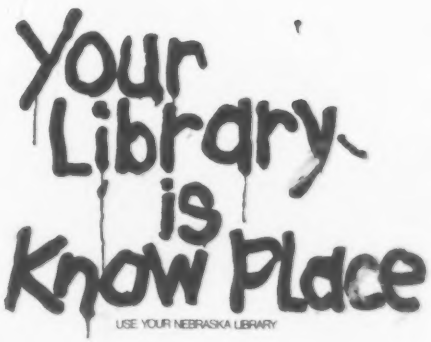

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